MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MISFORTUNES befall Chihli Province in rapid succession. Two months ago the province was the center of military operations between two contending forces and suffered much in consequence. Today a large portion of its territory measuring 115,000 square miles is lacking in rainfall. Crops are entirely ruined, and the inhabitants literally by the millions have been compelled to desert their homesteads and seek subsistance elsewhere. The people in Honan and Shantung are also threatened with famine, and have a hard winter ahead of them. It is estimated that more than twenty million persons in these three provinces are being seriously affected by the lack of rain. The famine districts in North China lie west of the Grand Canal and spread southward towards the Yellow River. For miles, the fields, according to missionaries living in those districts, are bare and brown as in winter, or show a few stalks instead of a food harvest. The few leaves that are left on the trees are being consumed as food. To make it still worse clouds of locusts are devouring what little vegetation remains. Clouds of them, according to Father Henri Ceny, who lives fifty miles from Peking, are darkening the sky. Farmers are driven by the drought and the locust pest to suicide or starvation. They are reported to be selling their children or even giving them away to prevent them from starving. They are selling their farm animals for any price, having no food to feed them. Tree bark and grass are selling for as much as beef, four coppers per catty. The most important factor in the whole situation is that the drought and pest suffering farmers do not care for charity, and that they want to work in exchange for food. In his letter to the press Mr. Horace W. Houlding of Tamingfu said:

"We have in these years come to know the people and many hundreds of them at different times, and in

many capacities have worked for us. These gaunt men come and seek work. It is rare that they ask charity . . . . . We find that best mechanics who have commanded highest wages are eager to get any kind of hardest labor for half of old wages and with coarsest food three prices!"

The following extracts from two reports by Dr. F. F. Tucker of Tehchow and Dr. E. J. Peill, of Siaochang, on the distressed conditions will give a vivid picture of how intensely the people in the three provinces and especially in Chihli have been suffering from the drought and should constitute a strong appeal to charity-disposed Chinese and foreigners living in the treaty ports:

"East of Tsao Chiang Hsien, a family of six were reduced to utter misery by starvation. The father raised a little cash by the sale of his last possessions, bought flour and meat, and made some meat dumplings. The children asked how it was that they had suddenly risen to such heights of luxury after eating leaves for months, and he replied that this was a treat to celebrate the New Year. After the meal they were all found dead, the distracted father having chosen this method of putting them all out of their misery!

"Being without food and unable to buy it, people are living on weeds and the leaves of trees, cotton seeds and bran, and anything else they can get which will afford a temporary relief from the pangs of hunger. All the apricot, acacia, and elm leaves were eaten first. Now they are eating any sort of leaves they can get."

A DIRECTORATE-general of flood relief and conservancy was organized in 1917 when a big flood inundated a part of Chihli and affected foreign interests in Tientsin. This time the needs of unhappy peasants are greater and more dire than they were three years ago. The failure of the government to relieve drought sufferers in a systematic way is arousing, severe criticism from all quarters. The President has ordered the Ministry of Finance to give twenty thousand dollars for relief purposes. Besides this, nothing has been done. Now that General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, has been appointed Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Honan and Shantung it is hoped that he will take the lead in the relief matter and will urge the Peking government to appoint a director-general to handle the situation. If any organized effort is to succeed, missionary participation is absolutely necessary. The Chinese themselves have little faith in their officials. Many of them are willing to contribute to the relief fund if they are assured that every cent they give will go to the hungry farmers and not to the pockets of officials in charge of the fund. Foreigners likewise would be willing to do so if they know that their money would not be wasted. Co-operation between Chinese officials and missionaries and other foreigners during the flood in 1917 resulted in great efficiency in the relief work. The same can be repeated this time. Unless the wealthy Military and Civil Governors of the provinces concerned loosen their purse strings those who have money to give to charity cannot be convinced of their genuine desire to relieve the desperate situation by paper talks only. An exceptionally good opportunity is being offered to Inspecting Commissioner Tsao Kun to win the hearts of the people in the three provinces under his rule if he will devote less time to politics and more time to their welfare. We are glad to learn that Mr. Tsao Jui, the Civil Governor of Chihli, is reported to have set aside two million dollars for famine relief in his province, half of which it is proposed to use for the purchase of foodstuffs to be sold off at low prices to sufferers while the other half is to be given as alms to the poor. It is hoped that the report is true and that the good intention will be carried out immediately. Another lesson of 1917-18 should be remembered and that is the use of refugee labor for permanent constructive labor such as road building.

*TWO weeks ago we printed a memorandum upon the principal source of weakness of the Chinese government by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch. This memorandum was handed to the present government of the country by one its shrewdest and most observant advisers. Dr. Reinsch looks upon conditions in China from the point of view of the mature student of political problems and from the point of view of the inside of the country. He brings to the question that he deals with the legal logic of the Westerner who demands that things be done decently and according to law; but he brings also the respect for the Chinese people and the reliance upon their sense and shrewdness which is characteristic of every open minded foreigner who has lived in China long enough to get ten miles from a railway. The place that the Chinese people have earned in the respect and affection of their foreign friends and advisers from Anson Burlingame and Sir Robert Hart to Dr. G. E. Morrison and Sir John Jordan is a remarkable tribute to this people. This affection shines through the words that Dr. Reinsch uses. It tempers what is a polite but vigorous scolding; but the scolding is there and the solemn warning for the future. A government that enjoys respect and authority, says Dr. Reinsch, "cannot be acquired by force, corruption or intrigue. Military and financial resources may be temporarily provided but they will fail again and again to constitute a sound basis for the authority of the state; and the continued attempt to govern the country in this way should leave it weaker after every crisis, and will rapidly lead to collapse, bankruptcy and the loss of national sovereignty." Something must be done, says Dr. Reinsch in effect,

* An Article by Dr. H. H. Powers referred to in this discussion appears elsewhere in this issue.

or China will disappear as an independent nation. Dr. Reinsch is clear also on what it is that must be done. His solution is a parliament that represents the Chinese people; and there is no doubt that salvation for this country as an independent state lies in getting the superb qualities of the Chinese people expressed in some sort of government. We in the West know no way of bringing this about except through the channels of parliamentary or congressional representation, so we must advise her to try our way. It may be that she can find out a way of her own; but it must be done quickly or China faces, as Dr. Reinsch says, "collapse, bankruptcy and the loss of national sovereignty."

THIS week we print an article by Dr. H. H. Powers, university professor, traveller and author. Dr. Powers has not been in China long enough to have first impressions wear off. His exasperation over the state of the railways is evidence of this. He has not been in the country long enough to make allowances for an acute stage of China's chronic civil war. America during the war is reported to have been not entirely free from railway troubles. With this attitude of the passer-by who rails at inconveniences, there is combined the power to express for the enlightenment of the Chinese the opinion of the world outside and it is this expression of outside opinion that makes Dr. Powers contribution valuable. He has no ax to grind and no affectionate regard for the people of China to temper the harshness of his castigation. Let the Chinese reader bear in mind that he is saying what many in America and Europe are thinking. Dr. Powers' article is presented as an exhibit of the emotional reaction of the onlooker; as such it is worth the earnest consideration of all whose hopes and fears are concerned with China's future. But when we look further into the article, when we look beyond its enthusiastically expressed emotion to its chief thesis and its conclusion, we see at once that it falls short of Dr. Reinsch's reasoned statement.

"IF China," says Dr. Powers, "loses Shantung and Manchuria as she has lost Korea and Tonkin and Hongkong, she is getting what is coming to her." This is excellent exhortation but scarcely acceptable as a principle of judgment. A little imagination puts similar words into the mouth of the Kaiser in 1914. "If Belgium loses her independence and England her colonies, well, they are getting what is coming to them." But to be fair to Dr. Powers we must read on. "Ownership in such cases is very different from private ownership of goods. It is nothing more than the right to organize and maintain order, and that right lapses when the work is not done." A hundred questions spring to the reader's mind. If order is the test, is not every government in the long stretch from Ireland to Korea condemned? Did the United States from 1861 to 65 offer justification for the interference of a group of powerful European states? And does the kind of order make no difference? Is the order of the grave yard equal to that of the school? Is there no difference between the order maintained among the mountain peoples of Luzon and that maintained among the mountain peoples of Formosa?

AND above all these questions there is this one: To whom is the ownership forfeited? China does not stand in danger of losing her independence to some impersonal, some formless power. She stands in danger of losing it to certain definite and namable countries. Is there no difference between her losing it to a single power and losing it to a group of powers? And has she no right to choose? Again, is there not something repugnant to the moral sense in a Pharisaism that grows fat upon the troubles of others and justifies itself by pointing to that very trouble? If there is a standard of justice in this world, it is based upon something broader and deeper than the mere maintenance of order. Justice cannot be measured by a railway time table. Dr. Powers' conclusion is not quite so plainly stated as his main thesis. It seems to be that partition and annexation ought to be allowed to take their course, and that Japan should be given a freer hand. If he is willing to apply the same doctrine to Siberia he is willing to risk a great war in the Far East, if not another world war, to bring order into the life of China. But, as we have said, Dr. Powers is not to be judged as setting forth principles, but as telling China what the observant people of the world, who have no particular friendship for her, think of her. It is thus that we commend it to the reader. Dr. Reinsch has wiser things to say about the future. He knows that sooner or later the good sense and the orderly sense of the Chinese people will get itself expressed in a government suited to the genius of that people. Looking at Europe today we cannot be sure that war is a way, not to say a royal road, to that desirable end. He sees the methods of representative government as we know them in the West and he encourages the Chinese to try them. Parliamentary government as the West knows it may not be the cure for China's political ills, but it is the right direction in which to move. No one who knows China will lightly counsel war and partition. Let the Chinese people once express themselves through a political organization that suits them and they will develop again, as they have in past, an orderly and a magnificent state. Even then the trains may not always be on time.

Mr. Obata's Anfu Guests

The above cartoon by a Russian artist in Shanghai shows the Chinese Anfu "traitors" in their present role as "guests" of the Japanese Legation in Peking.

Japan's Last Move in the Anfu Game

EVIDENCE is being collected by the judicial authorities at Peking to show that the nine Anfu leaders in the Japanese Legation and the tenth Anfuite in the Russian Legation are not political offenders and that they have committed criminal offences. Having secured the evidence the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will request the extradition of the Anfu members so that they can be tried in a properly constituted court. Aware of the intention of the present Cabinet, Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister to China, sent a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under date of August 27, in which he declared in a most unusual manner that he could not turn his Anfu guests over to the Chinese government irrespective of the charges that might be preferred against them. His note which will form a subject for hot centention in the future in which the Chinese people will most probably participate is here quoted :

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, dated August 22, replying to my note of August 9, on the subject of Mr. Hsu Shu-cheng and others who are in the Imperial Legation Guard Compound.

"In that note it is stated that your government is unable to accede to the contents of my previous note and that you will make further communication to me based upon judicial evidences.

"I now have the honor to state in reply that in view of the facts that *the Presidential Mandate looking to the arrest of the individuals in question was*

issued on political grounds, and that this legation is giving them refuge as political offenders, I shall not be in a position to comply with the request of extradition, irrespective of any criminal offences with which they may be charged."

MR. Obata's note has caused much comment in the diplomatic quarters at Peking and has been characterized by the Chinese press as a high-handed action and a bluff. One Peking paper hinted that it might be advisable to rush the Japanese Legation and have the Anfu leaders seized by force should the Japanese Minister advance the argument that his present action was based upon precedent. The *Chen Pao* said: "With reference to Mr. Obata's contention that the granting of asylum to political offenders is a custom which is followed in all countries and that precedent is not lacking not only in China but also in the South American Republics and Mexico, we may be permitted to reply that if a custom adopted in the past can be taken as a precedent, there are too many customs to be followed. For instance, there were cases when the Legation was broken into by soldiers of the country in which it was situated to arrest offenders taking refuge therein. If the Chinese government should follow this precedent could the Japanese tolerate it?" The Japanese Minister's refusal, made known beforehand, to turn over his Anfu guests, he claimed, was based upon the Presidential Mandate looking to their arrest, which he said was based upon political grounds. This contention is false if a careful study of the Mandate in question is made. In his Mandate the President did not say anything which could be construed as meaning that the ten Anfu leaders had committed political offences. On the contrary he charged them with having refused to obey the orders of the government, misappropriated public funds, and incited soldiers into taking up arms to disturb peace. In conclusion he commanded that these persons should be punished in accordance with law and that evidences against them should be collected at once. As the Mandate in question is a very important document in consequence of Mr. Obata's attempt to base upon it his refusal to consider the request of extradition, it is translated below for reference:

"The majestic law of the land is to regulate the conduct of the people. For any one acting against it punishment is provided. In starting the recent military operations in the Metropolitan Area and causing sufferings to the people, Hsu Shu-cheng and others merely refused to obey the orders of the Central government, which enjoined the transfer of the Frontier Defence troops to the Ministry of War. At first they refused to hand over the troops to the Ministry, and later they invited them to take up arms. Then they forced Tuan Chi-jui, (Chien Wei Sheng Chiang Chun) to give the name of Ting Kuo Chun to the troops and arbitrarily mobilize other soldiers. They occupied strategical positions and took possession of arms and ammunition. All these unlawful acts were committed to further their selfish ambitions. Tseng Yu-ching and Tuan Chi-kuei being in league with them encouraged their pernicious activities. Some of them took part in their secret plots or in military operations, while others disturbed public peace and order. They have also abused their power and misappropriated public funds. If they were not suitably punished how can we vindicate the law of the land and give warnings to others. It is hereby ordered that Hsu Shu-cheng, Tseng Yu-ching, Tuan Chi-kuei, Ting Shih-yuan, Chu Shen, Wang Chi-lung, Liang Hung-chi, Yao Cheng, Li Shih-hao and Yao Kuo-cheng be deprived of all their official titles, Orders of Merit and Decorations. The Peking Gendarmerie and the Metropolitan Police are ordered to take measures for their arrest so as to punish them in accordance with law. The Ministries of Finance and Communications are hereby ordered to investigate the accounts of the respective Ministries and submit a report on the results of their investigation to the government for examination. Although magnanimity is the guiding policy of the government, yet such kind of flagrant crimes should be punished as is provided by law of the land. No one can plead extenuation for them."

VIEWS prevailing in the diplomatic circles at Peking are that the leading members of the present government as well as General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, have no wish to get hold of the Anfu members in the Japanese Legation for various reasons. One reason is that several members of the government, like Kuo Tse-yun, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, who used to receive $1,200 a month from the Anfu Club, are doing their best to prevent the extradition of the Anfu members, fearing that the latter's confessions might lead to their own embarrassment. The Mukden General is reported to have the intention of making use of a large number of Anfu members who are still at liberty during the Vice-Presidential Campaign. Foreign diplomats believe that if there were no such differences of opinion among the leading Chinese officials, it would not be difficult to remove Mr. Obata's opposition to the extradition of the Anfu members in his legation.

Between Marquis Okuma and Ourselves

ON page 2 of the issue of June 5, 1920, the *Review* commented upon an interview with Marquis Okuma which had been printed in the public press some days before. In answer to the statement of the honored and aged Japanese statesman that "because of the Monroe Doctrine America is unable actually to participate" in a proposed Anglo-American-Japanese alliance, the following sentences were printed:

> "Did the Monroe Doctrine prevent us from annexing the Hawaiian Islands at their own request? Was it, perhaps, the delicate moral sense of Japan recalling us to our obligations under the Monroe Doctrine that spoke when *Japan alone protested the annexation?*"

On September 7, 1920 the *China Press* among other newspapers printed a telegram which was dated Tokio, September 4, 1920 and was sent out by *Reuter's Pacific Service.* This telegram reported a reception to the American Congressional Party given by Marquis Okuma at his Tokio mansion. The Marquis, we are told, made a speech of welcome. After such pleasantries as the congratulation of the Congressmen on the full enforcement of prohibition and the feminine members of the party on their acquisition of the suffrage, the Marquis went on to urge co-operation between his country and the United States. We quote the telegram putting a word or two into italics:

> "Marquis Okuma urged cooperation between America and Japan in developing and unifying China. He recalled that *Japan had not protested against America's occupation of Hawaii* and the Philippines . . ."

It is difficult for both of these statements about Hawaii to be true. The *Reviw* submits in its own defense the following paragraph from John W. Foster's *American Diplomacy in the Orient* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company: 1903). This paragraph is to be found on pages 382-3. John W. Foster is an honored and respected American diplomat. He is an authority on American diplomacy and the history of American foreign relations. He is, in fact, as well-known as Marquis Okuma himself. Again we use italics to bring out the words that are of interest.

"When this fact [the signing of the annexation treaty on June 16,1897] became public *the Japanese government, through its minister in Washington, sent to the Secretary of State a protest against the annexation,* on the ground, first, that the maintenance of the independence of Hawaii was essential to the good understanding of the powers having interests in the Pacific; second, that annexation would tend to endanger the rights of Japanese subjects resident in Hawaii secured by treaty; and, third, that it might postpone the settlement of Japanese claims against Hawaii. To the statement of the Secretary of State that Japan had made no protest against the treaty of 1893, the answer was that since that date the enlargement of the interests of Japan and its expanding activities in the Pacific had created a very different situation. The Japanese population in Hawaii had so increased as to exceed the native inhabitants; and since the war with China the Japanese in the islands had become quite self-assertive, and their government so positive in the enforcement of the claims of its subjects as to alarm seriously the Hawaiian republic. Assurances, however, being given that Japanese treaty rights and pending claims should not be prejudiced by annexation, the protest of the imperial government was not further pressed, and the friendly relations were not disturbed."

There is no desire on the part of the *Review* merely to score against the Marquis. We prefer to pattern our action after that of the imperial government in 1897 and not press the matter further. We leave to the imagination of the reader the feelings of those members of the Congressional party who had in mind the history of the foreign relations of the United States in the words of Marquis Okuma.

It is plain that explanations are due someone. Either *Reuters's Pacific Service* owes an explanation to the Marquis for reporting his speech carelessly and inaccurately or Marquis Okuma owes an explanation to the guests who assembled at his Tokio mansion on September 4. We leave this problem to the interested persons.

In so far as there is a question of accuracy between Marquis Okuma and ourselves we leave our defence to the historians, represented in this case by the Honorable John W. Foster.

Poor China*

BY H. H. POWERS, A. B., PH. D.

I am now visiting China for the sixth time. I cannot say that any or all of these visits have made me acquainted with China, but they have made and deepened certain impressions, both regarding China and the policy of the world toward her. My first visit was in 1913 when her new hope was at its zenith. I wandered through the Forbidden City the day that it was first thrown open and saw the great pavillion decorated with the flags of the new republic for the inauguration of Yuan Shi Kai. China hoped much as the world hoped much in those halcyon days. I came again when the hope was blasted and the strong man was dying, and still again in the days of confusion and now at last in the days of

* Comment on this article appears in the editoral columns of this issue.

chaos when the mandates of constituted authority are scraps of paper and soldiers are brigands and bandit chiefs chase one another into hiding and placard their victims at the city gates. It is the most pitiful fiasco of modern times.

And what do we think about it all, we of the outside world? What is the talk that we hear buzzing in the market places? I can scarce believe my ears. Poor China! Save the helpless victim of foreign aggression. Check the sinister designs of foreign powers. Rescue the great sister republic from the clutches of jealous absolutism. We all know the slogans.

And what is China doing about it? Does she hang her head in shame at her own unnecessary helplessness? Does she recognize with humiliation that she has coal and iron, land and people, bulwarks by land and sea, every element of greatness, in short, except character? Does she stretch out her hands to her better ordered neighbors and say: "Come and order our goings since we know not how?"

No, China whines. She begs to be protected from aggression, to have her privilege of misgovernment confirmed, to be unmolested while she blocks the world's highways and loots the world's caravans and fills our nostrils with her stench. Her spokesmen are hoarse with invective against her neighbors' unscrupulous thrift. And the world listens tearfully and is fired with indignation against the despair.

Now I can put my thesis in a single sentence. If China loses Shantung and Manchuria as she has lost Korea and Tongkin and Hongkong, she is getting what is coming to her. Ownership in such cases is very different from private ownership of goods. It is nothing more than the right to organize and maintain order, and that right lapses when the work is not done. And China is not doing that work and is making no apparent progress toward doing it. When she shouts from the housetops her right to govern Shantung, the reply should be: "You are forfeiting your right to govern Peking."

Let us be more concrete. There is a railroad in Shantung in which China never invested a penny. There are coal mines from which she never dug a ton of coal. One vigorous foreign nation has wrested them as spoils of war from another. China says: "They are mine. Surrender them to me." That sounds plausible. The people who live in Shantung are Chinese. Confucius is buried there. Most of the dead and buried things there are Chinese. The railroad should be added to the number. But I am glad it was not added sooner. I have just made a journey on that railroad. There were a dozen of us who landed at Tsingtao one morning, looked over its wonderful harbor and town, and left by night train. We asked for sleeping car tickets and got them. Our baggage was checked in civilized fashion, we went on board at the hour of starting, found our berths ready and made our journey in peace and comfort.

Our further journey was made under Chinese protection. The first train had only third class, that is, cattle cars crowded with Chinese coolies. We waited for the night train. There was no sleeper. We spent most of the night standing still. Reaching Tientsin hours behind schedule, the train decided not to continue to the station for which we held tickets and to which our baggage was checked. We completed the journey by ricsha, three or four miles through mud but our baggage staid back. We besought the traffic manager, an Englishman, to have it forwarded. He would try, but he was pessimistic. "I come out from England full of energy and determination," he said, "If I were to go back to England today I should tell any man who was coming out here, even as a missionary, that he was going straight to hell. No human being can live in this welter of inefficiency and corruption without suffering demoralization. Where I save a dollar these Chinese waste a hundred." He telephoned an order to have the baggage forwarded by the next train, which was promised by the Chinese respondent. It was not forwarded by that train or the next. I had to go after it. I got it on to a Peking train but without checks, and had to sort it out from the baggage car miscellany on arrival.

We are in Peking now and must get out. We want to take a steamer at Hankow. I have just interviewed the station master of the Hankow line. Could we go to Hankow? He could sell us tickets. Could he reserve berths for us? No. Could he reserve ordinary places? The Chinese objected to reservations and would not respect them. They preferred the rule of first come first served. We could come at five a.m. for the eight o'clock morning train, get them by force. The authorities were unfortunately unable to offer us any assistance. Would there perhaps be spare room so that we could lie down? Probably not. Would the aisles be crowded and the passage to the dinning car blocked? Very likely.

Now, of course a railroad that the Chinese did not build and did not pay for and cannot run ought to belong to China if it passes by the home of Confucius. That is patent to any body. But not quite yet, please. Wait till we get out.

I hold no brief for Japan. I think she will bear watching. But China isn't the one to watch her nor would I watch her on China's behalf. The case between China and Japan involves a principle on which Americans have never yet taken China's side. It is the eternal struggle between effete legitimacy and aggressive efficiency. It is the case which twenty years ago we settled by drumhead court martial between ourselves and Spain. "Cuba is ours," asserted the Spaniard with passionate conviction, "ours by right of discovery and occupation, by papal decree, by religion, by language, by civilization." "Your title is forfeit," was the unhesitating reply of the American people. "Your rule is parasitic and corrupt. There is no title which is not invalidated by incompetency and sloth." How can the people that two decades ago expelled Spain from the Occident and under the thinnest of disguises installed itself in her place, now become the protagonist of this Spain of the East?

There may be and I believe there are reasons for restraining Japan. China is not a morsel to be swallowed by one of her size, however, adequate to her appetite. But it is not for China to object. She is a candidate for some body's swallowing and is stopped from legitimate demurrer. Her government is the rottenest on earth. I doubt if she has an official who would not sell his country or a soldier who would not reveal the pass word for a handful of silver. The best that can be said of her is that she has reduced graft to a science so that under favorable conditions the grafter milks his cow with some regard for the calf. Even her reformers, her apostles of righteousness, are financing their campaign by means that would be repugnant to a profligate.

But give her time, say her protagonists. Make the powers keep their hands off until she can pull herself together. How long will that be? If the frog climbs up the well two feet each day and falls back three feet each night, how soon will he get out? That is about the present pace.

But this whole plea of hands off often betrays a fundamental misconception of China's need. What is the matter with China? Go back to the roots of things and it is just this very matter of hands off.

In sharp contrast with Europe, Eastern Asia is a natural unit. It was therefore unified politically at the very dawn of history. while Europe has developed a group of intensely separate and individual nations. But this unification once effected, China had no outside problems worth mentioning. She is surrounded by arid or tropical countries whose populations were too sparse or too enervated to be foemen worthy of her steel. The building of the great wall gave her still farther immunity. The result was arrested development. China has never erected a tense organization or a centralized government. Her unity was nominal, her imperial decrees were but pious homilies, and her nationality was a fiction.

What China needs is to be hammered on the anvil, as Europe has been until her dress is eliminated and a toughened metal results which is fit for the purposes of the modern state. The hands-off policy will keep China what it has made her, a flabby colossus that staggers under its own weight and whines at the pinch of a school boy.

The present woes of China are merely the result of the new regenerative forces. Until eighty years ago China never knew the western nations. She honestly believed herself the only great nation, all others being tributary or independent through her sufferance. The expansion of Europe has shattered that illusion and China feels a painful pressure upon her molluscan substance. She whines and asks forbearance. Mollusks need expect no forbearance. It is theirs to be eaten on the half shell. If we forbear it must be on our own behalf, not China's.

Stop coddling China. What she needs is spanking. As the nerve specialist told his fashionable patient: "The trouble with you is, you were not spanked enough as a child." Don't worry about partition and annexation. Nobody is going to displace the Chinese or keep them long divided. Cries of bloody murder are but incidents of the necessary trouncing. Stop nagging Japan. She is only entering doors that Chinese have opened to her, doors that we would enter as eagerly if equally tempted and equally in need. If her sway lacks the legitimacy of consent it has the greater legitimacy of efficiency and freedom from graft, virtues to which no Chinese government can lay claim. Japan should not rule China, directly or indirectly, wholly or in part, and she will not if China ever becomes fit to rule herself. It is to this and this only that we should turn our attention as friends of China, as friends of Japan, as guardians of our own firesides and sponsors for the world's peace. All else is misguided effort entailing disastrous delay and risking ultimate failure.

Peking China August 31, 1920.

Re-discovering Silver Mines in Kwangtung

BY S. S. BEATH

IN this section of Northern Kwangtung there are several mines that have been long abandoned. Recently American mining interests have done some investigation with the idea of discovering if these mines still contain ore of sufficient value to warrant further operations with the use of modern mining methods. It was their first theory that the Chinese methods had been carried on until halted by ground-water; then work had been abandoned leaving considerable quantities of unmined ore which would be available by the use of more progressive methods.

One of the most promising sections lay to the North East of this city (Kaying) in a rather sparsely populated valley. A portion of this valley, perhaps a mile square, had been worked over carefully by these ancient miners, leaving vast quantities of slag behind as evidence of the magnitude of their work. It is estimated by the American engineers who investigated that no less than a million tons of slag remain as the result of the smelting process. Large quantities of silver were doubtless produced from these mines in days gone by. It is thought that small charcoal smelters were used. It is possible that ore was brought from other mines to be smelted, otherwise it is hard to account for the huge quantities of slag. The numerous traces of abandoned mines in the immediate neighborhood bear evidence of the fact that much of the ore, if not all, was produced in a small contiguous area. The writer recently spent some time in exploring the underground workings of these mines, which are well preserved tho they are probably at least 600 years old, as will be explained later in this article. In most cases shafts have been chiseled out of the solid rock and lead down at an angle of about 45 degrees to a series of horizontal passages, then a second series to a lower level, and so on, to a great depth. The work of mining must have been dangerous and tedious as these excavations are but large enough to admit one man. It is probable that the ore was carried out in baskets*. No trace exists of any pumping system tho it is reasonable to expect that crude bamboo pumps were employed to keep the water under control.

Geologically speaking, the mines here are in a limestone formation that was probably at one time intruded by moulten rock thus forming the pockets of ore that were mined. Silver and large quantities of lead (Galenal) were thus formed. The latter ore is still to be found near the surface of the earth. There are also large deposits of Manganese, but the high cost of shipping has prevented its export.

The foreign miners interested in this proposition figured that they would find silver ore at a comparatively high level as they thought that the primitive methods did not provide means of handling the accumulation of water at a great depth. They first did some digging, following the Chinese methods of chiseling holes in the rock formation, but they soon found that the original miners had done more extensive work that was first imagined. They found all the surface and to a considerable depth had been mined. They soon decided that the only possible solution was to obtain machinery from America and sink a regulation shaft to the lower unmined levels in the hope of picking up the ore deposits that had not yet been exploited.

In the process of investigation a stone tablet was discovered in the vicinity that explained the reason for the closing of the mines. Upon the tablet was written an edict from the magistrate at Kaying forbidding any further working of the mines. The edict explained that the local clans had presented a petition asking for this drastic action because the operations were interrupting the natural water courses, spoiling the fields by which the people gained a livlihood, and furthermore, they said that the water was being poisoned by the smelting process resulting in many deaths. It is probable that the poisoning was

* Note. The writer visited coal mines in Nanking in 1918 where baskets were used to carry the coal to the surface, and crude bamboo pumps took care of ground-water.

caused by the formation of lead oxide from the lead smelting process which when mixed with water is, as we know, very poisonous. The date borne by the tablet is that of a dynasty in power six hundred years ago. It is not possible to tell how many years before that date the mines were being worked.

This is by no means the only place where mining operations were once carried on. The same group of engineers are working on perhaps half a dozen similar projects, many of which are promising. South of here there is an abandoned silver mine of the vein type that is said to be of tremendous size. After long experience in Mexico, the men who prospected this mine say it is the largest they have yet seen in any country. The work was stopped according to local tradition because of difficulties over a grave, belonging to a prominent clan, that it was claimed was being disturbed. The excavations made resemble the back and ribs of a fish. The Chinese miners followed the veins of silver ore like a burrowing animal digging for its prey. They followed it thus under a large mountain. When baffled by underground water here, they dug an immense underground channel that is said to be a considerable feat of engineering. Local opposition against the foreigners prevented further exploitation of a most promising mine. There are almost certainly large quantities of unmined ore there. There are other places where greater success has been achieved by this group of enterprising Americans.

It seems to be the general opinion of these men that the Chinese miners with primitive tools showed great skill in making Mother Earth yield up her treasure. The cock-sure foreigner has again learned that in many respects the Chinese are very highly skilled, but they lack proper equipment.

One is apt to be lead to the conclusion by many current reports that China is virgin territory as far as mining is concerned, like Siberia, but in this section at least, as far as the more common minerals are concerned, most of the deposits have been discovered and worked. This is true of surface mines, but little is known of the deeply covered mineral resources. The most promise seems to lie in the direction of re-opening these ancient mines, and applying modern methods.

There are many difficulties and obstacles to be overcome in this type of work. Official channels are difficult to navigate, and official sanction once secured may fall on deaf ears when one has to deal with local officials and clans. Part of their opposition is due to a conservative attitude towards foreign enterprise, but the greater reason is the so called "feng shui" idea which is known well by all residents in China. This conception, which forbids the disturbance of the vicinity of graves by digging, of course, a great hindrance to mining. There is, doubtless, much unmined silver and other ore in this section, but whether foreign interests will be able to mine it is, at least for the present, rather problematical. If the diffiulties were technical, modern methods would make success reasonably certain, but the other difficulties I have mentioned are much harder to deal with successfully.

Kaying Academy, Kaying via Swatow
August 24, 1920.

The Jones Bill and Shipping in the Pacific

NO measure enacted by the Congress of the United States as a part of the domestic policy of the country has aroused such a storm of protest from foreign nations and such a steady stream of adverse propaganda as has the recent "Merchant Marine Act," which is more familiarly know as the Jones Bill. Journals and news agencies all over the world have expressed their views pro and con, some going so far as to say that all of the commercial treaties of the United States would have to be revoked and rewritten in view of the provisions of the measure, others that the ports of the United States would lose their foreign shipping, and all implying that an unfair advantage in world commerce had been taken by the United States in attempting to build up an adequate merchant marine which would compare favorably with those of other countries.

The fight in the Pacific has come from two sources—the Philippines in protest against the application of the coastwise shipping clauses of the bill to the islands and from Seattle against Section 28 of the bill providing for preferential freight rates for cargo brought to the United States in foreign bottoms. The latter city has been particularly bitter in its fight, alleging discrimination against the Pacific coast.

Various public statements made by Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, have been warped to imply that he himself was aware that an injustice had been created by the section.

Since the Jones Bill is of the greatest interest to American and foreign business and shipping in the Far East alike, excerpts from a public address given by Admiral Benson on July 19th before the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America in Washington may be quoted.

"Foreign shipping interests, particularly those operating from the Pacific Coast, have conducted a propaganda against the provisions of Section 28 in hope of deceiving commercial organizations and shippers into open opposition to the provisions of this section. The usual method employed is to threaten that unless Section 28 is repealed, these foreign carriers will divert their vessel operations from the American ports of the Pacific either to Vancouver, B. C., or other ports of the Atlantic or to the Gulf; a plan which, if successful would only serve to congest the Atlantic and Gulf ports and denude Pacific ports of commercial export movement.

"During such period as Section 28 should be in effect as governing shipments to or from any foreign port, or a port in possession of the United States, merchandise moving in such trade in foreign steamers would be required to pay the full domestic inland freights, plus ocean rates charged by such foreign steamships.....If, therefore, merchandise in export or import is routed by American water carriers, it will, under all conditions, whether of enforcement or non enforcement of Section 28 be entitled to the lowest preferential rail rate available for such traffic. Section 28 will not be enforced unless and until there is adequate American tonnage to handle all business offered. This is a policy.... clearly set forth in provisions of Section 28, as enacted.

Regarding Far Eastern movements, Admiral Benson declared if the section were enforced sufficient vessels would be supplied by the Board to cope with the requirements of each port. Regarding the shifting to Vancouver of foreign shipping, Admiral Benson said that the cost incurred would be prohibited since after paying ocean and inland freight in Canada, the shipments would be subject to domestic freight rates in the United States from the point at which the cargo crossed from Canada to the destination in America, which would be more than the preferential rates allowed by shipping on American vessels through American Pacific ports. The matter of preferential freight rates is purely a domestic affair, the Admiral said, and was in the

interest of freight movements in the Western states under the "Transportation Act of 1920."

"When confronted with the additional facts that such attempts by foreign carriers to destroy the trend of rail traffic within the United States was for the admitted purpose of endeavoring to nullify a law of the United States passed for the protection of its citizens," Admiral Benson continued," there can be no doubt that the Commission (the Interstate Commerce Commission) would exercise its authority to embargo or direct the movement of traffic in such manner (as empowered by the Transportation Act) as would prevent diversions of that business either to foreign ports of Canada, or to Atlantic or Gulf ports of the United States."

In closing, Admiral Benson pointed out that the preferentials given to American ships acts only in trades between the United States, its possessions and other countries and does not give American vessels any advantage in other foreign trade. The purpose, he said, of Congress was to ensure American shipping for American trade rather than foreign shipping as had been true of the past.

In a letter addressed to W. T. Christensen, commissioner of the Port of Seattle, Admiral Benson goes further into the case of American shipping in the Pacific, the first two paragraphs being in the nature of a rebuke to the commissioner for being more concerned with foreign interests, which carried over 75 percent of the Oriental commerce from the Puget Sound in 1918 and 1919 rather than with the development of an American merchant marine and for disregarding the effect of such a stand on Pacific Coast shipbuilding establishments:

"The purpose of the Congress in enacting the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 was to give American ships "national" advantage in our own trades with foreign countries. It was not the purpose to aid foreign shipping in our trade, quite the contrary, the Act is purely an American measure intended to meet and offset the countless discriminations by other nations against American shipping with which the Shipping Board and privately owned vessels have had to contend. . . . The provisions contained in Section 28 were determined upon after a most careful inquiry into the methods employed by other nations for affording to their nationals advantages over ships of other countries. Other nations hedge about their shipping operations with many special advantages secretly or openly bestowed. One of the most effective has been the use of the preferential freight rate as applying only to cargo carried in vessels of their nationals. Such was the practice of Germany, which carried 60 percent of its exports and 50 percent of its imports in German ships. It was, and is, the practice of France . . . Reports of 1919 whom that Spain also is using that method along with many other preferentials in the way of subsidies and subventions for Spanish ships.

"Japanese ships in the past were able to quote the same rates to interior points in Japan as other nations were able to quote to the sea ports of that country. A differential quite sufficient to have enabled them in the absence of like preferential ratings within the United States for our own ships, to control the rail routing within the United States and they have done so in many instances to the disadvatage of American ships and at times of certain American ports."

Evidences of warped statements of Admiral Benson used as a part of the anti-propaganda are given in a letter from the Shipping Board executive to C. J. France, secretary of the Port of Seattle,:

"On page 3 of your brief you quote certain extracts from my statement of July 2, that would give the impression that the Shipping Board intended to invoke Section 28 to require equal consideration in cargoes from discriminating ports of other countries for vessels of the United States, but in so doing you failed to include the statement that prior to any such invoking of the section that as a preliminary to any action in connection with Section 28, the "Shipping Board would allocate American ships to move the business." The Shipping Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission would follow this action by other steps which would further protect the interests of the United States against such foreign efforts to divert the purposes of the Merchant Marine Act."

Admiral Benson then cites the plea of Seattle in asking for the allocation of five of the new Shipping Board passenger-cargo steamers, and the fact that this was granted and the first two vessels of the type in commission allotted to the port. In view of the action of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club and the Port Commission, Admiral Benson questions the coöperation to be obtained from Seattle and asks whether or not this action is representive.

In concluding the Admiral writes:

It is needless to say that the Board must alway take into consideration in the allocation and operation of its vessels, the fact that if they are to be successful they must have the loyal support of the communities and home ports from which they operate."

"Few Filipinos Want America to Cut Loose From the Islands"

BY FRAZIER HUNT

Special Correspondent, the *Chicago Tribune*

THE great majority of educated, intelligent Filipinos will be quite content if independence comes to the islands any time within the next few years. As long as there is no turning back in the program of independence that the United States has been following the past eight years there will be no trouble here.

The one chance of a deep misunderstanding would come from a complete reversal in the present idea of American supervision. A decided checking of independence would bring disasterous and terrible results.

Time, after all, is not the essential thing in the Philippine question—it is that the steady flow of independence continue and eventually end in a close and friendly partnership between the two countries.

Few intelligent Filipinos want America to cut completely loose from the islands. They want eventual independence but they want a continuation of America's help and protection and they are ready to make any "reasonible arrangements" with America to gain it. They stand ready to give America permanent naval, military and commercial bases, to continue free trade, give full rights to American citizens and business, and to virtually permit America to control their foreign policies and have certain rights to interfere in their internal troubles if necessary. They feel they must have protection against any ambitions of Japan.

Business interests, both American, foreign and native, want the continued guarantee of stability that American superivision gives the islands. But most of all what business wants is a clear, definite outlining of what is going to happen here. Certainly the assurance that American business would never be disciminated against and that it would have all the rights accorded native business would go a long ways towards reconciling this element in the question.

The great mass of Filipinos are still uneducated and uninstructed in the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. Most of these are for independence because the word is magic to them and it means everything that their hearts may desire. But little as they can know about it, fundementally they do want to eventually be free and independent.

While class distinctions are tremenduous in the Philippines this is a country of men who are economically independent. There are 700,000 families in these islands of 11,000,000 people who own little tracts of grounds and their own thatched roof homes—little bits of one or two or five acres. Despite the four centuries of Spanish oppression these men and women who till their tiny tracts of land have far more thoughts of freedom than they are given credit for.

The younger generation who have been under the spell of American teachers who have spread American ideas and ideals of independence and democracy, quite naturally dream of the day when only the Filipino flag will fly here. These young people celebrate the Fourth of July and George

Washington as their great hero. They, with their background of American ideals, are the real firebrands of independence.

And they are full of loyality and gratitude to America. The great majority of the Filipinos feel the same way. They recognize that America has done the finest bit of unselfish work over here that the world has ever seen. They are grateful beyond words to the United States, and they want us to continue giving them better ideas and finer ideals of citizenship. The dream of every young Filipino is to go to the United States to study so that he can bring back here to his people the best things there are in America.

The Americans who are still in the government here are wanted by the Filipinos themselves. It is impossible to get from America the number of teachers that Filipinos would like to have in their schools. The Philippine University has just finished with a Filipino president—and now they are searching for an American to head the university.

There is no letting down in the influence of American ideas. Rather as more and more young men, trained under American ideals here with possible graduate courses in the States, get into government service American culture grows stronger and stronger. The power of what might be called Spanish trained officials and politicians will never be as great in the future as it is this moment.

These young men naturally want eventual full independence—but with the closest, friendliest connection with America. They want the New Philippines to be under American culture and American ideals, as well as under American protection.

Manila, P. I. August 15, 1920.

Who's Who in China

Dr. W. W. Yen, New Minister of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Yen was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on August 11, 1920. Prior to this appointment he was Chinese Minister to Denmark. He returned to China two months ago on leave.

Born at Shanghai in 1877, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs received his early education in local schools and colleges. From 1891 to 1893 he studied at St. John's University and the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai From 1893 to 95 he attended Tung Wen College in the same locality.

He arrived in America in December of 1895 and had his preparation for college at the Episcopal High School, Virginia, where he stayed for two years, and distinguished himself by winning gold medals for English composition and debating.

Upon graduation at the High School, he joined the University of Virginia where he studied liberal arts and law from 1897 to 1900, and graduated with the degree of A. B. During his stay in that university, he was awarded medals and other prizes for English composition, debate and general proficiency. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa in June of 1899.

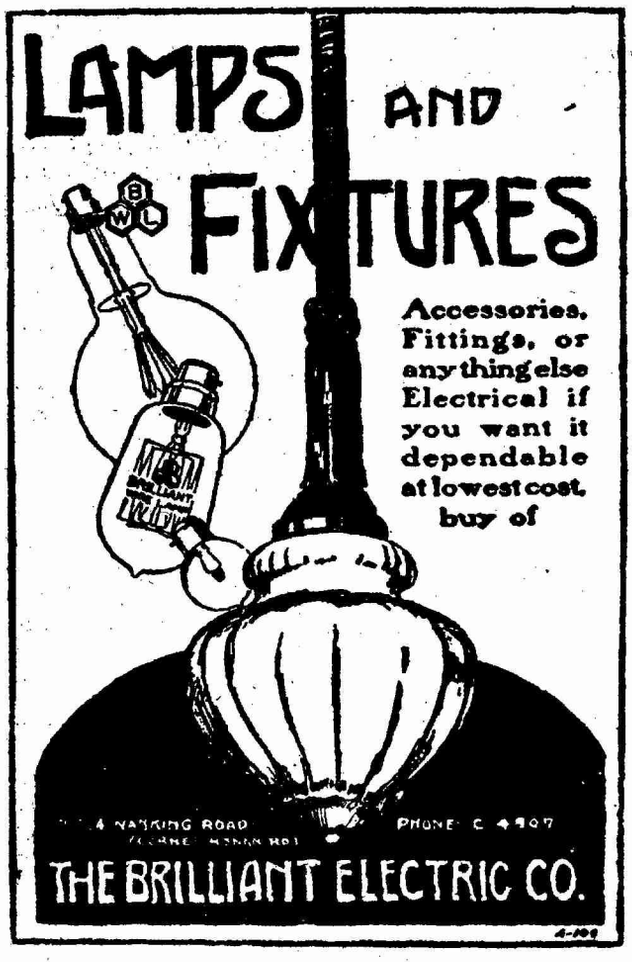
Dr. Yen returned to China in 1900, and became Professor of the English language and literature at St. John's University. In 1906 he accepted the offer of the Commercial Press to be its English editor. During his connection with that big publication institution, he translated and edited many useful books, among which might be mentioned the Standard English-Chinese Dictionary (a work of 3,000 pages).

During his residence at Shanghai in that period he interested himself in student and social activities. He was one of the founders of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, of which he was subsequently appointed honorary secretary. He was a member of the Committees of the Educational Association of China, Anti-Foot-binding Society, and other associations with the object of promoting civic welfare.

He received his degree of Doctor of Literature from the Imperial government at Peking in 1906. Two years later he was appointed Second Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington at which Dr. Wu Ting-fang was Minister. He was recalled one years later to Peking to organize a press bureau, which he afterwards headed and directed with efficiency.

In 1911 he was admitted to the Hanlin Yuan (Academy of China), and appointed Junior Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After various promotions he became Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1912, when the first government of the Republic was organized. One year later he was appointed Minister to Germany and Denmark. He stayed in Germany until after China's declaration of war upon that country. When the war began, he went to Denmark and functioned there as Chinese Minister until May 1920 when he returned to China at the instruction of the Peking government. Dr. Yen received his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs when he was enjoying his summer vacation at Peitaiho, the popular summer resort of North China.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs is the third son of the late Rev. Y. K. Yen, M. A., of Shanghai. He belongs to perhaps the only one family in China, all the members of which including a sister, received their education in England and America.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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Emerging Wu Pei-fu

From the "China Christian Advocate" (American)

At last China has a "Man of the Hour." Wu Pei-fu, the picturesque little general who has been sitting on the lid in Hunan for the past year or more, at a single leap has caught the imagination of the entire country, and bids fair to become the controling factor in Chinese affairs. At least one writer has already gone to the length of comparing the new popular hero with George Washington.

For some time the feeling has been rife that China's greatest need was leadership. Chinese and foreigners with a desire to see a stable government set up, have alike bewailed the lack of men of the necessary stature.

There has been a reason for that. The old methods of political activity, whereby you checkmated your opponent with bullets rather than ballots persisted down until the time of Yuan Shih-kai. Before Yuan shuffled off the stage most of the men who had given evidence of power sufficient to disturb his monarchical ambitions had been eliminated. There has even been some assassination since that time, such as befell Admiral Cheng, one of the best of the Cantonese leaders, a couple of years ago. And many potential leaders have escaped a like fate by retiring from political life.

As everyone knows, the result of this disappearance of strong progessive leaders has been the growth of military despots. One of the ironies of contemporary history has been the manner in which China has been held up to scorn in America by certain statesmen as the perfect example of the result of pacifism, when in truth the country was absolutely at the mercy of a conscienceless militarism. Every military governor has had an army of his own, and every one of the tribe has handled his army to suit his own sweet will. With only one or two exceptions these governors have used their power to rob the districts which they controlled of the last available farthing.

The so-called civil war between north and southwest seemed a farce to most observers because, in actual fighting, it proved only a vendetta between two different camps of militarists. It was true that there were in Canton some real patriots, really anxious to set up a democratic government throughout the nation. But these men had placed their dependence upon such a general as Lu Yung-ting, and if any one essential difference between the military freebooters of the north and the military freebooters of the southwest, the knowledge has not yet reached the public. The moment that south western generals withdrew their support, the effort to establish a real civilian democratic government in Canton went to smash.

It was this smash up, along with other factors, that gave Wu Pei-fu his chance. Wu Pei-fu has had a much better record than most Chinese generals. For one thing, he has been well educated. He took his degree under the old Chinese system when he was only 21. After adopting a military career he obtained the best technical training to be found in China. In fighting against bandits in Manchuria, and in the various fights that have occompanied China's continuous revolution, General Wu has proved himself a brave and capable officer. His advance to his present position as general of the Third Division of the Chihli army has not been spectacular, but at every stage on the way he has shown marked ability.

The scuffle (it can hardly be called a war) between the north and the southwest brought about the transfer of the division of Wu Pei-fu to Hunan. The military governor of that province, Chang Ching-yao, had proved his inability to withstand the troops from the south or to control his own troops. In fact, Chang's sole ambition seems to have been to line his own pockets as expeditiously as possible. Looting, taxation, opium growing, and many other means were employed to that end. Chang was a member of the Anfu Club, and of all the precious rascals in that organization he was about the worst. His rascality was untinged with a single streak of ability.

After the south had captured Changsha and Yochow in Hunan, Peking grew really scared. It looked as though Hankow would fall next, and with it the control of the Yangtse. Indeed, such would have been the case had the southerners moved forward rapidly. In the extremity Tsao Kun, governor of Chihli, was prevailed upon to send Wu Pei-fu and his troops to Hunan. Two reasons may have operated to produce this result. For one thing, Wu's division was reputed to be the must efficient Chinese army, and would do some real fighting if necessary. And for another, the grafters in control in Peking were glad to get the little general out of the way.

Wu didn't do much fighting in Hunan. He didn't have to. The reputation of his division was sufficient. The southerners were glad to withdraw. Apparently Wu settled down peacefully to occupy the captured districts. But, under the surface, he was hard at work perfecting plans to overthrow the Anfu Club, the politico-military clique in power at Peking, which had denied him the governorship of the province he had redeemed, and had denied his chief, Tsao Kun, the vice-presidency.

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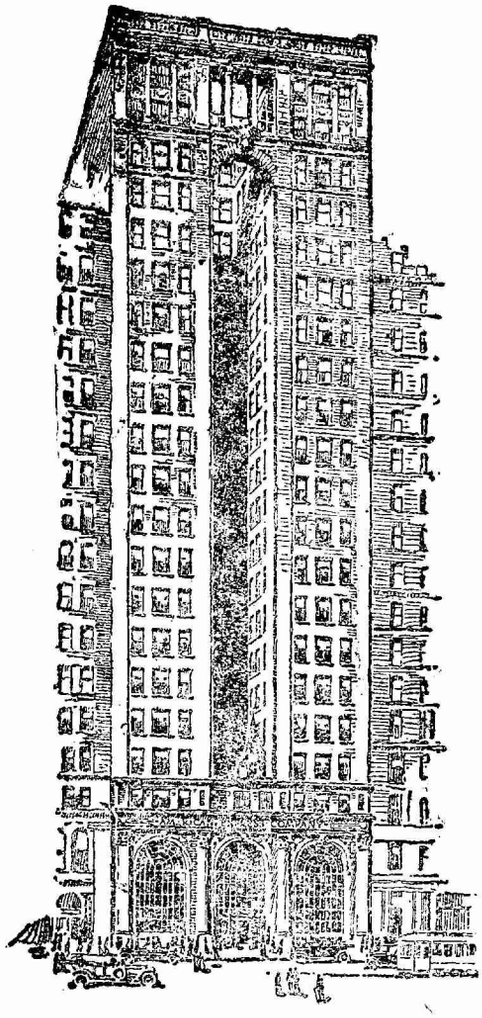

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Wu and the Tuchun, Chang Ching-yao, never got along well together in Hunan. Wu's closest friend there was probably his subordinate, the Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang. About a year ago Chang announced that he was to celebrate his sixtieth birthday on a certain date, and to receive the tribute due such an occasion. Wu disgusted with the way in which the province was being mulcted, laconically accepted his invitation to the doings, saying that he would attend with 17,000 troops. There was no celebration.

All the time Wu was watching for his chance to attack the Anfu Club. Upheld by Japanese money and influence, and including in its membership the strongest governors, generals and politicians in the north, the notorious organization seemed impregnable. But when the Japanese became deeply interested in their present Siberia adventure it grew clear that they could not afford their proteges the support that they at one time might have. And just about this time the generals of the southwest grew tired of playing with the so-called Constitutionalists, and swept the Canton parliament out of existence.

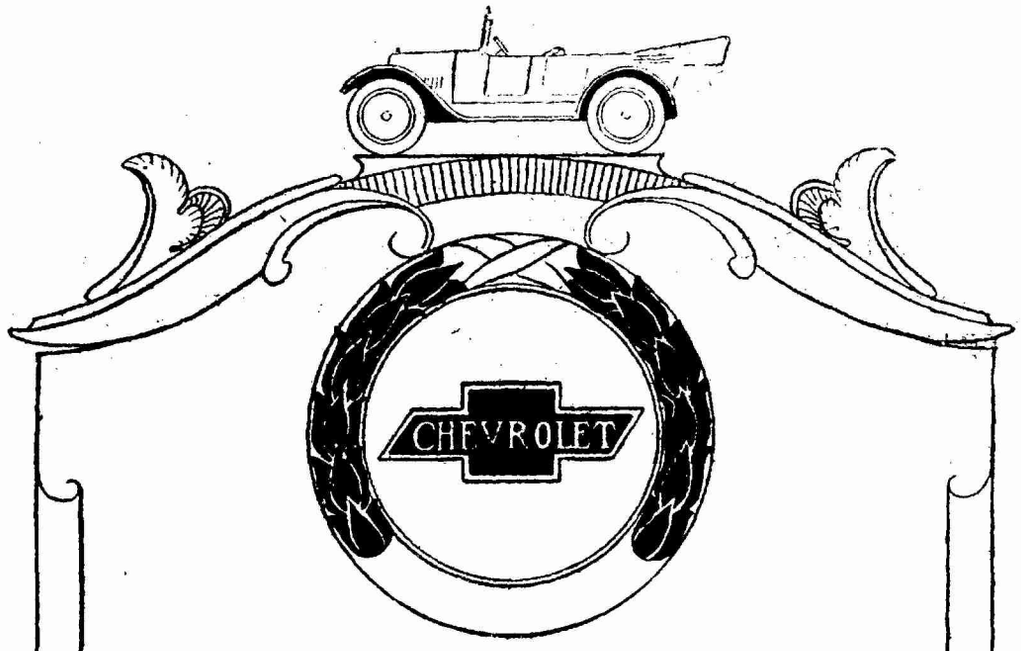
This was Wu's opportunity. With the southwestern government off the map there was no more need for him to stay in Hunan in order to defend that province. The Japanese were too busy in Siberia to interfere successfully in China. The break between the Anfuites and the governor of Manchuria and Mongolia, Chang Tso-lin, had become deep, because of the effort of Hsu Shu-cheng (Little Hsu) the Anfu general, to take over control, of Mongolia and set up some sort of a dynasty of his own up there. With the support of Chang Tso-lin on the north and the absence of Japanese interference Wu knew that he had a chance for success.

Alleging that his troops were unpaid, Wu started north. With his departure from Hunan Chang Ching-yao fell with a crash, and the first Anfu victim had been marked up. Recognizing the threat implied in his approach, the old Anfu leader, Tuan Chi-jui, came from retirement to demand the punishment of Wu Pei-fu and his chief, Tsao Kun. Using the troops of Little Hsu, the President was thoroughly intimidated. A mandate was issued stripping the two men of their offices and honors.

This was the Anfu challenge. Wu, with only 18,000 troops, took it up. Travelling as no Chinese army has travelled in modern times, he covered the 550 miles on his return north, threw his division into action against the Japanese armed, drilled, and in some cases led, Anfu troops, and won an astonishing series of victories. Within a week he had the apparently impregnable Anfu Club in flight, its leader, Tuan Chi-jui, disgraced, and its other leading members proscribed and seeking refuge in the Japanese legation in Peking.

Characteristically, Wu has not reaped the rewards of his brilliant campaign. Those have fallen into the hands of Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun. Both of these men are militarists of the old type. Chang was formerly a bandit, and owes his present power largely to his intimate relations with the Japanese. It is significant of Japanese intrigue in China that when one agency, the Anfu Club, is overthrown, another agent, Chang Tso-lin steps forward to assume the real power.

After the fighting Wu Pei-fu came forward with proposals for a constituent assembly which would promulgate a real constitution, and for a general disarmament of superfluous troops. (Most of the troops in China seem superfluous.) Chang and Tsao have ignored his suggestions. Chang sneeringly says that he is not discussing matters with a mere division general, even though that general may have



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been the one whose ability and courage has put Chang in his present position of control. And, in order that there shall be no misunderstanding as to who is boss, Chang orders 30,000 of his troops to stay south of the Great Wall "to protect the president."

Wu Pei-fu and his 18,000 picked troops have retired from the vicinity of Peking, thoroughly disgusted. According to the newspapers, Wu has been in close conference with Feng Yu-hsiang. For the time being they are probably powerless to do much. But both men have proved themselves incorruptible; both are patriots; both are first class soldiers; and both have the entire confidence of both the Chinese masses and the foreigners.

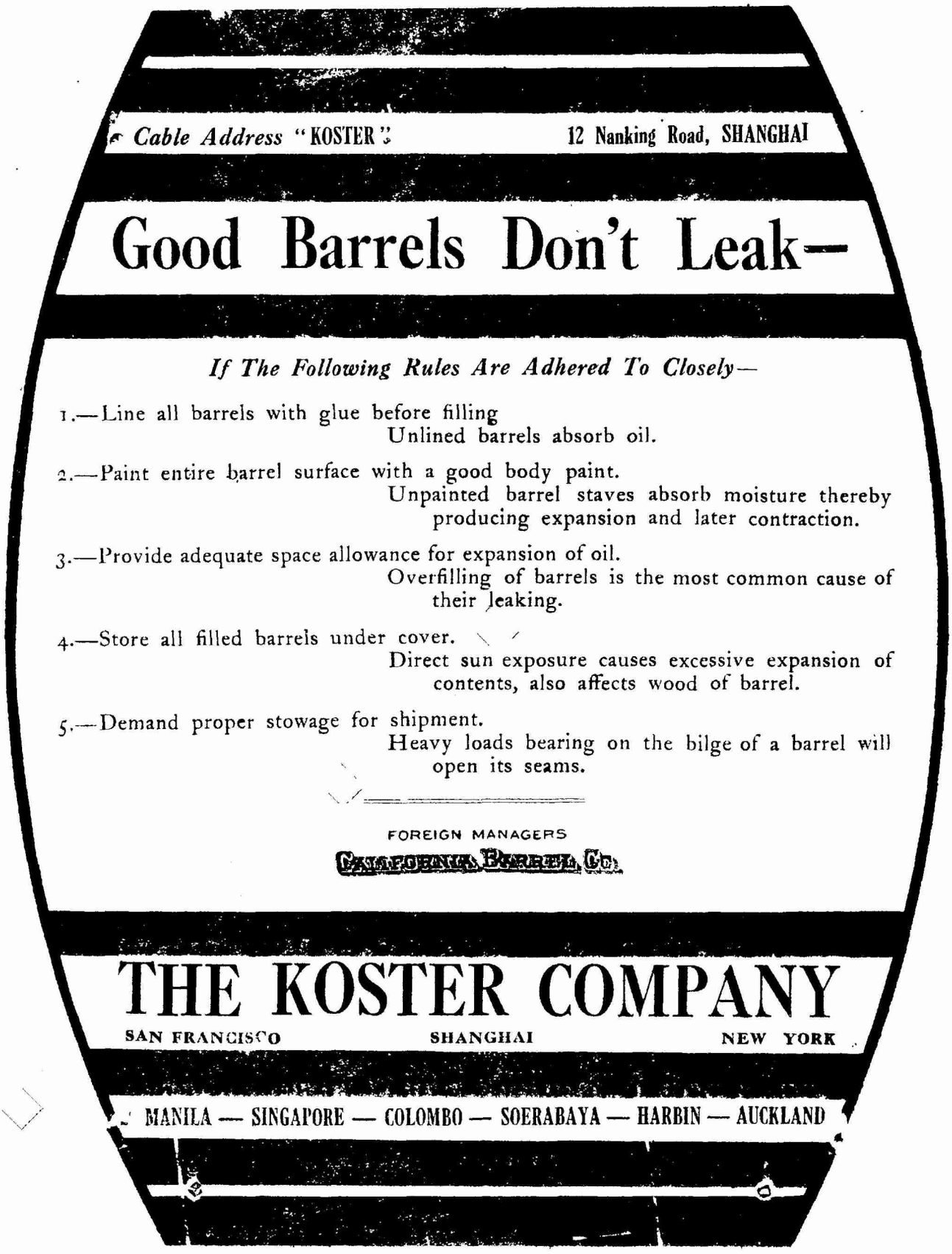
Wu Pe-fu cannot be ignored. If his life is spared he seems bound to become the central figure in China within a very few years. It may not be more than twelve months before he feels strong enough to challenge the men who have robbed him of the fruits of his recent victory. If he wins, it seems likely that China will find, in the little man who looks more like a scholar than a fire-eater, a man strong enough to give the country a chance to set up for itself a real government of, by and for the people.

The Chinese Consortium.

From the New York Times

Mr. Lamont's words on China and Japan have the authority which comes from knowledge. He speaks of countries and statesmen he knows personally and of events in which he was one of the principal actors. The industrialization of Asia, China especially, ranks next to the World War in economic importance, and its peaceful accomplishment is the best hope of saving Western civilization from being overwhelmed in a racial flood such as the ages have witnessed more than once. As a problem the peaceful penetration of Asia with a view to exploitation of its teeming hundreds of millions ranks with the conquest of Russia. The human and territorial mass is so huge that its more passive resistance is invincible. For generations the outer nations have been conducting the conquest of China by railroad and bank with results hardly worth mentioning, compared with what was left undone. Mr. Lamont announces the end of the "sphere of influence" method of civilizing China and the substitution of the American method of protection and service of this backward people.

It is fitting that this should come about under the inspiration and leadership of Americans. The United States is the only leading nation which has not sought an acre of Chinese soil since George Washington commissioned Major Shaw as our first Consul there. No other nation, not even England, which comes next in freedom from this reproach of land grabbing and concession hunting, can show repeated documents officially declaring that the United States has no "motives of territorial "aggrandizement or the acquisition of "political power in that distant region." In Mr. Lamont's consortium the United States is only one of four partners, but its quality is different from that of its predecessor by the adoption of Secretary Hay's policy of the "open door," a fair commercial field for all and privilege for none. Previously the leading commercial nations had each staked out its own claim, and injured both themselves and China by so doing, China was lessened in bulk and vitality by what was carved from its living body. Under the new consortium China acquires a new lease of national life.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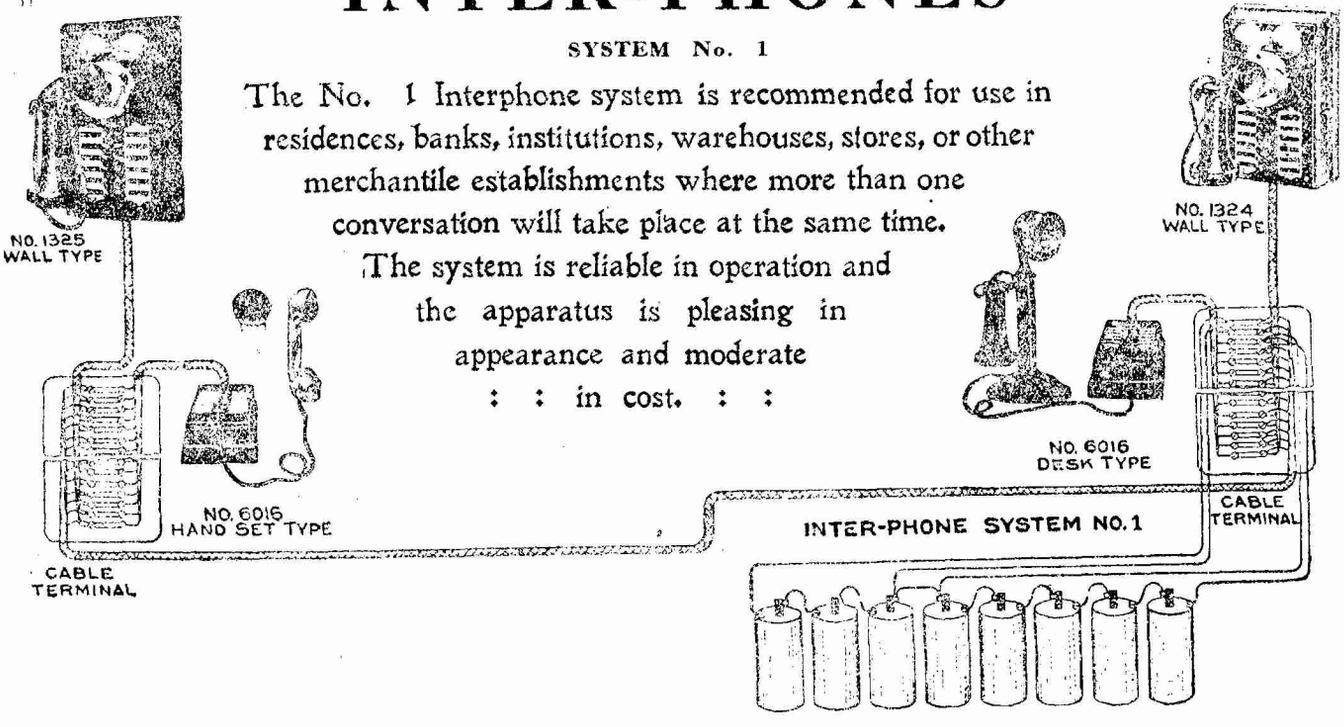

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Mr. Lamont reports that he found two obstacles to the consortium which America inspires, if leadership be an excessive claim. Japan adhered to the European sphere of influence idea, and set up its claim that Manchuria and Mongolia should be reserved for itself. Mr. Lamont convinced Japan that the consortium's other members had no intentions regarding those provinces which were inconsistent with Japan's interests, either economic or national, and he then transferred his activities to China. There he found hostile propaganda, which he traced to Japanese militarists and Chinese patriots who had developed an appetite for Japanese funds. Japan had advanced $250,000,000 hard money, and neither China nor Japan has anything to show for the money. Japan had advanced the funds on the old discredited political policy, whereas the new consortium will operate on a financial basis. Mr. Lamont makes it clear that there is no pretence of disinterested benevolence. Fair profit is sought and wanted, but it will be earned.

A striking comparison is drawn between the lack of national government and the excellence of local government in China. There are two central governments in China, but no constitution and little sense of nationality. On the other hand, China is locally "such a law-abiding, peace-loving and industrious community that it does not seem to require much in the way of administration." Chinamen themselves deserve that the consortium should place great reliance upon their integrity and sobriety and capacity for development. Mr. Lamont's views are of great importance, from the fact that for the near future our partners in the consortium are likely to be so concerned with financing their own national debts and necessities that they must leave the profits of the consortium to us, in consideration of our making the investments which hitherto others have made more generously than we. There are military patriots among us as well as in Japan. There are those who are better pleased when the California immigration question is embittered than when it is in the way of alleviation. There are those who represent to us that Japan looks in our direction as it enlarges its navy, and who represent to Japan that our new merchant marine has intentions of unfair competition with Japan's. Mr. Lamont's manner will adjust such differences better than bluster and misrepresentation.

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First Woman Lawyer Admitted to American Bar in China

Mrs. Helen Lord McCauley

There are thousands of American women lawyers in the United States who have been admitted to the Bar to practice law and are practicing in the various forty-eight states at the present time. In this connection it is interesting to note that the first woman lawyer in China and perhaps in the Far East made application to be admitted to the Bar to practice law in the United States Court for China at Shanghai during August. Upon her arrival back in Shanghai she will take oath and be admitted to the bar at one of the regular sessions of court. Among the 750 American women in Shanghai who are mostly engaged in club work, social service work, teaching and secretarial work, they can now boast of the fact that the first woman who will be admitted to the bar to practice law is an American woman, Mrs. Helen Lord McCauley of San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A. Mrs. McCauley arrived in Shanghai recently with her husband, who is Commander of the *U. S. S. Elcano*, now stationed at Hankow.

Mrs. McCauley is a graduate of the University of Texas and holds B. A. and LL. D. degrees. She was the only woman graduate holding that degree in a graduating class of one hundred and seventy-two men at the age of twenty-one. In addition Mrs. McCauley is active in out door life, being an expert horsewoman.

In studying law Mrs. McCauley had in mind to use her knowledge in free legal aid work, which is one of the new constructive lines that public charity is now following. This field seems to be more particularly open to women than the other branches of the legal profession. Previous to coming to Shanghai, Mrs. McCauley took up this work in San Antonio. In this work the poorer class of people

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who are not acquainted with their legal rights sometimes are cheated out of what rightfully belongs to them and are fearful of lawyers and courts. Mainly in the past their cases have been handled by "shyster lawyers" as the larger and well known law firms haven't been able to handle these cases. The cases that come up in this free legal work are most varied. Mrs. McCauley is most eager to practise law in China and when opportunity avails itself she will do so. She is a member of the Texas State Bar Association, San Antonio Bar Association, and the National Woman's Bar Association. Mrs. McCauley stated that with the enfranchisement of the women of America there is both a large and fascinating field for women in the legal profession.

Correspondence

Will There be War Between the White and the Yellow Races?

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

After the great European war, many people naturally ask themselves, "Will there be another such world war in the future?" Some conclude that the next great war will be fought between the White and the Yellow races. Such a conclusion is mainly drawn, I suppose, from the imperialistic program that Japan is carrying on, her Far Eastern Monroe Doctrine, and her slogan, "Asia for the Asiatics." To this is more or less added the fear of the potential power of the Chinese population who can soon learn the arts of modern warfare and will probably pay back the Western nations with their own metal. It also looms up in a few apprehensive minds that industrial and commercial competitions may some day bring the White and the Yellow races into collision. If these were to be the chief causes of the next great war, I have a few reasons to believe the chances of such a war are quite small.

The idea of a Pan-Asiatic movement with Japan at its head can not be easily realized. Japan's history disqualifies her for such a position. She has contributed nothing to the Far East, has protected no nation, nor has she shown any justice to them. Korea's independence is lost, China's integrity is violated, and the open door is an open lie. India prefers to remain loyal to Great Britian and the Philippines hesitate to assert their independence for fear of jumping from the frying pan into the fire. So much for Japan's past.

If ever Japan wants to lead the Eastern nations against the West, she will have to disguise her purpose with some sort of ideal like the German Kulture, for physical force alone does not work. Now, Japan has no Kulture card to play. She would probably throw her old joker out—Race Equality. Even at this, China would not be able to follow suit with Japan, simply because China does not believe race equality can be obtained by force of argument or by force of arms. Any race who desires it can have it freely by a higher plane of moral and intellectual living. Rome conquered Greece, the German tribes destroyed Rome, the Tartars ruled for many years in Russia and China. But real race equality did not come to the conquerors till centuries later. It is true, Japan in her struggle upward has in a few years defeated Russia and China in war; but if her women do not stop leading immoral lives and her men do not

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stop disturbing the peace wherever they go, she must stand where she stood a hundred years ago even in the eyes of those she wants to lead. It is just as disappointing to find Japan unfitted for leadership as it is pleasing to dream that some day the Asiatic nations will be able to protect what is their own.

Now let me give my reason why China, large as her population is, will not get herself mixed up in a war if she can help it. This is simple: fighting is not her strong point. Throughout her history of four thousand years, she never fought an offensive war with an alien nation, and the records of her warfare with the Northern tribes are invariably records of defeats. It was the Mongols, the Manchus, and the other Northern tribes who built up this big empire. Of course, they utilized Chinese resources. Any savage nation can see the advantage of that. But one thing they have all failed to make use of is the Chinese population. They had to fight with their own people both in and outside of the nation. The moment their strength was exhausted, down into the Chinese melting-pot they plunged, and the immersion was complete every time. So far as I can see, Japan is following in the foot-steps of Manchuria. History repeats itself, and Chinese history is a good repeater. The Chinese strong point does not lie in her physical strength, but in her mental strength—the power of non-resistance.

The mental content of an average Chinese is mainly composed of the old Chinese teachings that right can hold its place without the help of might and that the best fighter should receive the worst punishment. To him, the big armies and navies of the Western nations are incomprehensible follies. He simply laughs at this atavistic trait of the clever White people. That this is not an individualistic point of view can be proven by asking the mission schools in China. Military drill, even in days like these, does not appeal to Chinese students. They revolt at the idea of being made soldiers. In a word, they are mighty poor war material.

For another reason I feel that a Pan-Asiatic movement will not work: that is, so far no Panism has worked. Pan-Americanism sounds good in after-dinner speeches. I asked one South American, not a Mexican, what it really meant. This was after a Cosmopolitan Club meeting in an American University. He said that the big North American brother is not as unselfish as he pretends. The Panama affair was instanced as U. S. high-handedness. The South American Republics would not stand any more of that kind of treatment. A certain amount of allowance has to be made for such statements, of course. But that Pan-Slovophilism failed to work is a surer thing. Serbia was not grateful for Russia's intervention in the Bulgarian war and Russia is not well-rewarded for the Pan-Slovophilism that she has been preaching for years.

That blood is thicker than water may have been true in the ancient clanish days: but the chances that the Wangs will join together in a racial crusade against the Changs, though there are millions of them in China, is absurd. The world is getting too complicated for such fooleries. In real politics, the Panisms will be chucked away just as old tin pans are chucked away in house-keeping. In national life, just as in common-day business life, friendship and good-will have no racial boundaries.

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law. It is more reasonable to think that the laborers all over the world should join hands to defend their rights rather than that they should divide into racial camps.

There is no attempt made in this article to assert that race prejudice does not play a part in politics. But the writer believes that the racial part will not be on the increase and what is more, a Pan-Asiatic movement is an impossible thing. The Chinese, if cornered, would appeal to the higher sense of justice rather than to the lower instinct of killing Justice will certainly gain ground with the present democratic movement all over the world. In justice is China's only hope.

C. P. Wang.

Nanking University, Nanking, China Sept. 2, 1920.

China's Opportunity for Liberty

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Senator Harris and Congressman Hardy, both sincere friends of China as are all Americans, requested I write them when I had completed my trip through China.

Embodied in the letter will be the following; China is a great and lovable nation; the huge giant has opened his eyes, is on all fours, and about to rise to his feet, but needs help before he can walk.

That it is claimed that the Chinese and Anglo-Saxon came from the central plains of Asia, America being a branch of the Anglo-Saxon we are first cousins to the Chinese.

Scott in his book "China from Within," shows many characteristics of Chinese and Americans that are similar, and proves his views most conclusively.

That the Chinese have made greater advance in the past five years than any other nation.

The more money China borrows the harder up she becomes, it is very much like pouring water into a rat hole.

That railroads and telegraphs can be the means by which all her trials and tribulations will pass as mist before the morning sun.

That the too ambitious Tuchun, and the robbers that thrive in some localities simply because troops can not be quickly transported will pass with the building of the railroads.

Famine will disappear with transportation, one province has more than it can use but can not get food to the starving millions.

That the new constitution can only be made of real value with the coming of the railroad.

China would not be making a constitution at this late day if she was gridironed with steel rails.

That it is safe to say all things are subordinate to transportation, and that the railroad will be *the Statue of Liberty* of China.

That the best way to help a man is to help him to help himself.

Therefore the question of transportation should be equal in importance just at this time in the minds of the Chinese as is the making of the new constitution and the new constitution embraces transportation in some form perhaps?

Should not China write the other nations on the same footing to assist her important undertaking;

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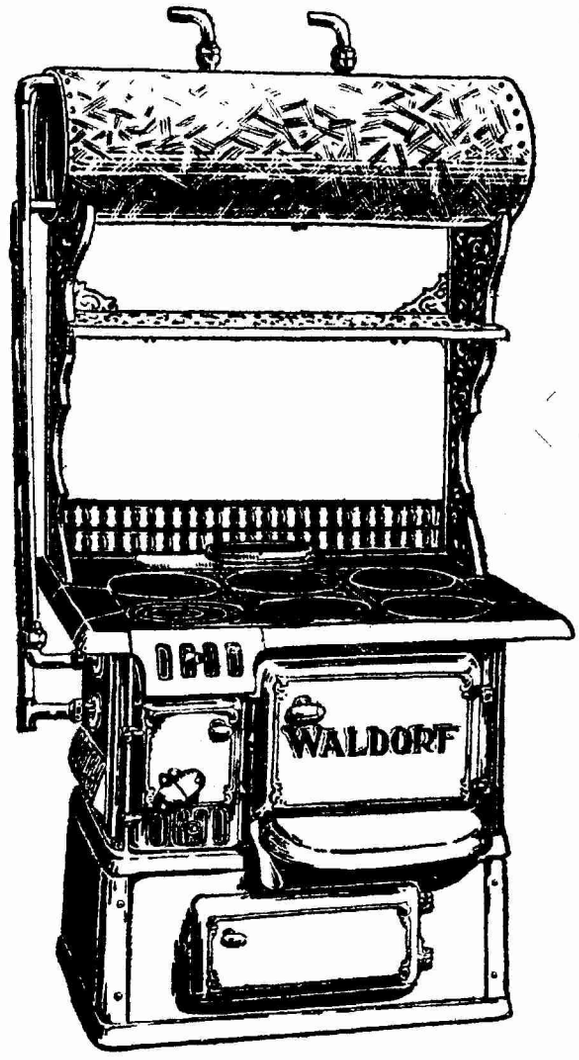

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build rolling mills, locomotive works, car works, so she would have standardized equipment throughout China?

It is stated China can make her own steel rails at $1,500.00 per mile whereas the cost in the states would be from five to eight thousand per mile, besides the friends of China want to give employment to the Chinese.

That there is much wealth owned by the Chinese that would go into stock or bonds of a company organized on a business basis.

The bonds of a company backed by China and the present Consortium would be gilt-edged.

Should not China have the option to redeem such stocks and bonds say within the period of twenty-four to fifty years?

Should not China's natural resources be held in tact as far as possible and worked by private companies, the royalties to go to the educational fund only.

That there are ignorant selfish Chinese and perhaps some of the foreign nations who will try to hamper China, but they can not stop her for she is awake and will take notes of those who are her friends and those who are not in the coming five years.

That with the splendid characteristics of the Chinese united with Christianity a more splendid race of people could not exist and what a power for good China would be in world affairs in fact the world needs China.

The day that it is known that China is to have a network of railways will be the day of Chinese rebirth. Activities will start on all sides giving employment, wages increase as will the standard of living.

Factories will be built and messes opened in order to be ready to embrace the opportunity.

The railroads built on a business basis will be worth many times the original cost in a five years. and China will come into her own "the Queen of the Orient."

Those who will oppose China's rebirth will be crushed, the call is in every true Chinese heart.

This is a mission and the Chinese with the aid of their friends can make it a reality.

Jonestown, Miss. U. S. A. J. B. Hood.

Kuo Min Tang Holds Convention in Philadelphia

The branch of the Chinese "people's party" or Kuo Min Tang, made up largely of Chinese in America, held its annual convention in Philadelphia during the week of August 1. There were fifty delegates who claimed to represent 50,000 Chinese living in the United States. The delegates were welcomed to Philadelphia by one of the city officials who stated that the Chinese were the most law-abiding of all of the foreign residents of the "City of Brotherly Love." The chairman of the convention was Ma Soo, personal representative of Dr. Sun Yet Sen of Shanghai. A feature of the convention was the unfurling of a large American flag and a banner of the Kuo Min Tang, both of which were draped about a picture of Dr. Sun. There was a large parade in which banners were carried having the following inscriptions:

"We Must Drive the Japs Out of Shantung."
"We Welcome American Trade."
"Help Us Keep China's Door Open."
"We Need American Sympathy."
"We Are for Doctor Sun. Because He is for China."
"We Must Drive the Military Bandits out of Canton."
"Make the Far East Safe for Democracy."

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Commercial & Industrial Bank of China

14-148

Mr. Stevens, Consortium Representative to Sail in October

Frederick W. Stevens of Ann Arbor, Mich., who has been appointed as representative of the American interests in the International Consortium, expects to sail for China in October immediately following the first meeting of the organization in New York on October 11. Mr. Stevens will be the permanent representative in China of the American banks. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan of 1887 and for twenty years practiced law in Grand Rapids and in Detroit where he was general counsel for the Pere Marquette Railroad Company. For several years prior to 1915 he was an associate of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company. He has traveled extensively in the Orient and has been active as a director of several large American companies and in the reorganization of the others. The *New York Times* in its issue of August 5, has the following to say regarding Mr. Stevens' position at Peking:

"Mr. Steven's position at Peking will be a responsible one. He will act as representative of the American group in transactions in which the consortium is concerned, and it is expected that he will become a dominating figure in American operations with the Orient in general. As expert adviser to the American group, his place in Chinese affairs is likely to develop extensively, for the American group, since the events of the World War brought America to the fore, is now one of the chief members of the international association of bankers, as witness the fact that Mr. Lamont, representing the American interests, presided at the first meeting at Paris last year, and later went to Japan and China to weld together the several factions."

Typhoon Damages Manila

Eight lives were lost and a large property damage incurred as the result of a typhoon which swept the city of Manila on August 31, according to recent advices from that city. The storm lasted less than three hours completely demoralizing the telephone and electric systems of the city. It is said to have been the worst typhoon that has occurred in the Islands for fifteen years.

The last advices as to the damage done follow: seven persons drowned and one electrocuted, nine lighters sunk; four smashed to pieces and seven badly damaged; 10,000 cases of gasoline and several hundred bags of rice and flour lost; a gap thirty feet long and twenty feet wide cut in Pier 5 and damage done to Pier 3; more than six steamers and launches, government and private, damaged; hundreds of nipa houses and trees blown down in Manila and Pasay.

Dr. Willoughby's Lecture in Pamphlet Form

The lecture of Dr. W. W. Willoughby, former legal adviser to the Chinese Government on the "Present Politial Situation in China," which appeared in these colums a few weeks ago, has now been reprinted in pamphlet form. With the lecture is incorporated the comment and observations of Hon. T. R. Jernigan of Shanghai. Dr. Willoughby's lecture was delivered before the Shanghai Rotary Club and the American University Club of Shanghai and owing to the high standing of the former legal adviser, it has received much comment both in China and abroad. He is the author of "Foreign Rights and Interests in China." Copies of the pamphlet containing the address and comment, may be obtained by addressing Millard's Review, Shanghai, enclosing 10 cents in stamps for each copy desired.

Chinese Labor Union in Manila Asks For 9 Hour Day

(Philippine Press Service)

Manila,—(Special)—The Chinese Federation of Labor in Manila has joined the Federation of Labor of the Philippines in asking for a nine-hour day and no work on Sundays and holidays. This action is taken by the board of directors of the Chinese organization in the name of the membership, which numbers more than 2,000 Chinese employed in retail and wholesale shops in districts almost exclusively given over to Chinese mercantile establishments.

The movement has the endorsement of American merchants, and British and other foreign establishments, but will probably meet with opposition on the part of the Chinese merchants, who will consider it a drastic innovation; their shops have commonly been open at all hours of the day, until after dark, and on Sundays and holidays—a few of the larger establishments being exceptions to the general rule. Escolta merchants—along the principal retail shop streets of Manila—have long had an agreement among themselves which practically conforms to the hours demanded by the federations of labor.

The East Indian shops keep open long hours and usually on holidays. They employ their own countrymen as clerks. The suggestion has been made that they could be influenced through the British consul general to conform to the customs of the country. Their shops are in competition with Filipino and foreign shops.

As to the Chinese Federation of Labor, it is a prosperous and powerful organization, with its own daily paper, the Peng Min Daily News. It also has its offices in its own building, which cost Pesos 50,000. The federation has asked for a conference with representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, in order that an amicable arrangement may be reached as to hours and days of work. Ong Chin Hing is president of the federation, Yap Yao Guan is vice-president and Yan Pab Wang is the former president. Joaquin Balmori, president of the Federation of Labor of the Philippines, attended the meeting at which the resolutions regarding hours and days of work were adopted, in an advisory capacity. He was impressed by the dignified manner in which the Chinese approached and considered the business in hand and the ability of these workmen in handling such matters. The meeting lasted more than two hours. Twenty members of the board of directors were present.

Dr. Hornbeck to Spend Several Months in China.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, author of "Contemporary Politics in the Far East," and other books, is now in China, where he expects to remain for several months making a general study of conditions in this part of the world. From 1909 to 1913 Dr. Hornbeck was instructor in the Chekiang Provincial College and in the Fengtien Law College at Mukden. He is a graduate of the University of Colorado and has taken graduate work at the University of Denver, Oxford University, England, and University of Wisconsin. At the latter school he taught political science for several years. He has acted as tariff expert for the United States government and attended the Peace Conference as an expert with the American delegation. His book "Contemporary Politics in the Far East," is considered a standard authority and has had wide distribution in America and Europe. His home is at Madison, Wisconsin.

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Manila Cablenews-American Sold

The Manila *Cablenews-American* has been purchased by the *Philippines Herald*, the pioneer Philippine owned daily newspaper in English which was started late in August. The transaction included the newspaper, its circulation and good will and its printing plant. The former owner was the Catholic Publishing Company.

The Herald has occupied the *Cablenews-American* plant and suspended the publication of the paper, although preliminary announcements said that the *Cablenews* would enter the field as an afternoon instead of a morning paper, the *Herald* taking over the latter editions. The entire ownership of the two papers is Filipino, the company being financed by a number of leading Filipinos of commercial and political circles in Manila. The American staff of the paper has resigned.

Chinese Opium Smuggler Deported From Manila

(From the Philippine Press Service)

Manila,—(Special)—Gan Yong, a wealthy Chinese of Manila, was deported from the Philippines Sunday, August 22, by order of the governor general, as an undesirable alien resident. He was apprehended about 10 a. m. and at 4:10 p. m. aboard the *s. s. Taming*, was on his way to Amoy via Hongkong. He has a wife and four children, a girl and three boys, in Manila.

Gan Yong has a long criminal record in connection with the illegal importation of opium and the running of gambling houses. Before the Governor General deported him he required the city fiscal of Manila to render a complete report on the case, which left no room for clemency—from the viewpoint of the Philippine government, which wages a constant fight against illicit traffic in drugs. It is regretted that a man would jeopardize his interests to engage in activities that were sure to land him in the toils of the police. Gan Yong owned a coffee and chocolate factory, a candy factory, a grocery store, stock in an oil company making coconut oil, and interests in an export and import company. Various merchants of Manila have accounts with him amounting to approximately $100,000. He had no time even to arrange a power of attorney between the time of his final arrest and his deportation.

Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Houser of Atlanta, Ga., are in Shanghai on a trip through the Orient.

W. S. Fleming, of Fleming, Davies and Bryan, returned last week from a business trip to Peking and Tientsin.

A son, Robert Hudson, was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Zankl on September 13, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lobenstine of the China Continuation Committee, on Monday, September 13.

A daughter, Margaret Handy, was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Porterfield of St. John's University on Sunday, September 12.

W. M. States of the General Electric Company, Shanghai, has returned to Shanghai after a trip to Straits Settlements, Siam and Dutch East Indies.

J. W. Baldwin, traveling representative of the Walk-Over Shoe Company, expects to depart soon for a visit at the home office of his company in Brockton, Mass.

Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser to the President of China at Peking, is in Shanghai for a few days in connection with the plans for raising relief for famine refugees.

O. C. Crawford of the Presbyterian Mission, Soochow, and a member of the Board of the Shanghai American School, was in Shanghai last week on business.

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P. N. Forum of Andersen, Meyer and Company, stationed at Tientsin, returned to Shanghai on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, September 12, after several months spent in San Francisco.

H. H. Arnold, vice-president of Andersen Meyer and Company and president of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, expects to depart on September 25, on a short trip to America.

George R. Coleman, Far Eastern district manager of Gaston Williams and Wigmore, expects to be located in the home office of the Company in New York a year before returning to China.

Dr. J. P. Connolly, clerk of the U. S. Court for China for the past year and Mrs. Connolly are planning to depart on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* on Friday, September 17 for their home in Nebraska.

Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, wife of Judge Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, Shanghai, returned to Shanghai after a year's absence in America on Wednesday, September 15 on the *s. s. Columbia*.

J. W. Gallagher, general representative for the Far East of the United States Steel Products Company, Shanghai, departed from Japan on the *s. s. Ecuador* for New York on a business trip. Mrs. Gallagher accompanied him.

W. H. Lacy of the Methodist Publishing House, Shanghai, returned to Shanghai on September 9, on the *s. s. Hsinchi* after spending two months at Kuliang, Foochow. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lacy and Miss S. Bosworth.

According to advices received from the head office of the International Banking Corporartion, New York, a dividend of G. $6.00 per share payable October, has been declared and G. $2,704,153, has been added to undivided profits.

J. E. Doyle, former city editor of the *China Press*, (Shanghai), who is now in America has been attending the commencement exercises of the University of Maine, his alma mater, and the Rotary Clubs and Knights of Columbus conventions.

Mrs. T. E. Doremus, wife of T. E. Doremus of the E. I. Dupont Company, Mrs. William Rector-Simth and Mrs. S. P. Elliott, wife of S. P. Elliott, manager of the Grace China Company, returned to Shanghai from Japan on the *s. s. Columbia* this week where they spent the months of July and August.

The Rev. E. A. Claxton will be the speaker at the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, September 19, at the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund. His subject will be "Guidance for All." A. F. Blanchard will sing and there will be a selection from a male quartette.

The wedding took place on June 15, at Lima, Peru, S. A. of Miss Elizabeth Avery, formerly a teacher in the Laura Haygood Memorial School at Soochow, and Thomas A. Corry, resident engineer of the Peruvian Corporation, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of the French Astronomical Society.

Miss Grace Coppock, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in China, who departed last year to attend a triennial convention of the Y. W. C. A. in America and later proceeded to Champery, Switzerland, to attend a special meeting of the World's Y.W. C. A. returned to Shanghai last week after an absence of one year, on the *s. s. Dilwara*, via Suez.

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Cable Address "Solano"

Robert F. K. Lock, a Chinese of Hawaii, was awarded a manufacturer's medal recently presented by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the New England State textile school on June 17. Mr. Lock also received the highest honors in the general cotton manufacturers course in the school. Besides Mr. Lock there were two other Chinese in the graduating class.

George L. Treadwell, formerly assistant manager of the Chinese American Publishing Company, Shanghai, and secretary of the Rotary Club, Shanghai, has become executive secretary of the Rotary Club of Chicago, whose membership is 400 with permanent headquarters in the Hotel Sherman. He wishes to be of any possible service to Shanghai residents who may be travelling in the states.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, of Washington, D. C., who was a member of the American Armenian Commission sent by President Wilson to investigate conditions in the Near East for the Peace Conference, addressed the Shanghai Rotary Club on Thursday, September 16. T. Daniel Frawley, manager of the Frawley Company also delivered a brief address. About 70 persons were present.

Hsu En-yuan, Chinese vice-president of the Commercial and Industrial Bank of China, and Chien Neng-hsun, president of the bank, arrived in Shanghai Tuesday in preparation for the opening of the bank in its new premises on Nanking Road, Shanghai. J. A. Thomas, vice-president of the bank is expected to arrive here on Monday, September 20. Mr. Hsu is staying at the home of Fu Siao-en, 443 Avenue Joffre.

At a recent conference of Methodist Episcopal Church in Iowa, U. S. A., Bishop F. T. Keeney was appointed bishop for Southern China, with headquarters at Foochow. Bishop Keeney expects to sail for China on the *Empress of Russia*, September 23. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Keeney. His daughter, Miss Dorothea Keeney has accepted the position of science teacher in the University located at Foochow and arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, on September 22, enroute to Foochow.

A reception inaugurating the opening of the Hwei Hai Bank, will be held on Friday, September 17, in the newly completed premises at 22 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, from 9 to 4 p.m. The Hwei Hai Bank was organized about a year ago by Chang Chien, Chang Cha, and Chang Chien, Jr., who will be the president. The head office of the Hwei Hai Bank is in Nantungchow, known as the "Model City." The Bank has a subscribed capital of $1,000,000 for assisting the various industrial enterprises in Nantungchow.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court at Shanghai was venerable master at an impressive Masonic baptismal ceremony at the Masonic temple Tuesday evening, August 24, where 33 children of American and Filipino Masons in Manila were baptised. Four hundred prominent people and officials of Manila, Masons and their wives, attended the function, the first of the sort ever held in the islands. It was under the auspices of the mother lodge of Scottish Rite masonary, southern jurisdiction of the United States. Senate President Manuel L. Quezon acted as junior warden and M. J. Hezelton, of the World Book Company and Philippine Education Company, acted as senior warden,

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At a meeting and dinner of the China Club of Seattle on August 23, C. L. Boynton of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, and secretary to the American School Association of Shanghai, gave an address on "A School at Shanghai for American Children in China." Mr. Boynton presented the conditions of the American colony and school facilities for the American children born in China. The American community, stated Mr. Boynton, is now making a mighty effort to create an adequate school and there is already a small but excellent beginning and it is estimated that at the time of completion of the building there will be 500 American school children to fill it.

Willard W. Bartlett, arrived in Shanghai, Sunday, September 12, on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, to become principal of the Shanghai American School. Mr. Bartlett has recently resigned his position as Dean of the Des Moines College, (Iowa), and has had broad experience in the educational field. He is a graduate of the Potsdam New York State Normal School class of 1903, and since then has received his B.S. degree from Colgate University and M. A. degree from the Teacher's College, Columbia, N. Y. He has spent two years on the faculty of the Johnstown Pensylvania High School, two years in rural school improvement work in Vermont, and five years as student secretary of the Y. M. C. A., at the College in New York. He also served as principal of the Normal Department of Judon College, Rangoon, Burma. He is accompanied by Mrs. Bartlett who is a graduate of Franklin College, and has done graduate work in Teacher's College, Columbia, N. Y. Other members of the faculty of the American School are expected to arrive at an early time.

Approximately 3,000 Chinese in Mindanao and Sulu who have entered the islands from Borneo in violation of the immigration law are to be rounded up and deported in accordance with a recent decision of the council of state. The secretaries of the departments concerned and the chiefs of the bureau of customs, bureau of commerce and industry, the constabulary and other organization whose support will be required have been notified of the action taken by the council. These Chinese find it easy to get into Philippine territory by launching out from Borneo in small, swift vintas and skirting along the smaller islets of Sulu, either finally reaching Jolo or Mindanao. Once into the islands they disperse to many settlements and towns and begin trafficing with the people or hire their services to other Chinese who have certificates of registration and are established in business. One reason why a general move to deport these illicit immigrants is being made is the fact that opium smuggling is rife in the south and suspicion of the authorities strongly indicates that some of the men who have ventured over from Borneo are engaged in the illegal traffic. The government does not anticipate that the task of deporting these men will be an easy one. Mindanao is practically as large as Luzon, while Jolo with its hundreds of little islands is extensive, and while peace is general there are still lawless characters that would shield Chinese confederates. There are also sparsely settled regions where trails have not been opened.

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News from North China

Chang Yuan-chieh, second secretary of the Chinese Legation at Paris, has been transferred as second secretary to the legation at Tokio.

Hon. Chas. R. Crane, American Minister, and Dr. C. D. Tenney, last week-end visited Kalgan. They returned to Peking on Monday.

P. T. Tong has returned from the South where he has been visiting for the past month and resumed his duties in charge of the Hydrometric Department of the Chihli River Commission.

The Tsing Hua College held its opening exercises last Monday, Messrs. Ruddock, the first Secretary of the American Legation, and Peck, Chinese Secretary, were present at the function.

The marriage of P. E. Dailey, assistant manager of the Standard Oil Company at Tientsin to Miss Elizabeth Winston, took place on Thursday at 9. 30 p. m. at the residence of W. M. Howell.

Chow Kuo-hsien, son-in-law of Liang Chi-chiao, who is Chinese Consul at Rangoon, has been transferred to Manila to succeed Kwei Chih, a Manchu, who has distinguished himself in the consular service.

T. C. Hu, Chief Technical Secretary of the Chuchow-Chinchow and Chouchiakou-Hsiangyang Railways, is now concurrently Professor of Bridge Engineering at the Peking Government University.

One of the daughters of General Tsao has been engaged to the third son of General Chang Tso-ling. The engagement ceremony took place on September 6. and there was much feasting to celebrate the occasion,

Li Shao-chi, son of former President Li Yuan-hung, who has been in Tientsin during the vacation, left for Japan by the *s. s. Awaji*, which sailed on September 7, to continue his study in the Peers' School, Tokio.

By the order of Yeh Kung-cho, Han Yu-chia has been appointed to take charge of the Chinese students to France by the Ministry of Communications. Mr. Han is a keen supporter of M. Painleve's plan for the teaching of French sciences in China.

An order from the Ministry of Communications has been received by the Chihli Postal Administration. The postal commissioner of Chihli, Mr. Holland, has been removed to Peking for another appointment. His vacancy has been filled by Mr. Dallid.

Generals Chang Tso-ling and Tsao Kun, after staying in Peking for nearly a month upon the overthrow of the Anfu Club, returned to Tientsin last Saturday. General Chang will go back to Mukden, and General Tsao will return to Paotingfu shortly.

J. W. Hall, editor of the *Peking Leader*, arrived at Tokyo last week and was at Karuizawa visiting friends. Mr. Hall accompanied the American Congressional Party from Peking to Kobe and rejoined the party when it reached Tokyo. He will return to China in a few days.

K. Y. Kwang, president of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers has, been appointed

General Superintendent of Mechanical Work of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway. Concurrently, he is with the Chief Engineering and Contracting Company with head office at Paotzu Chieh, Peking.

At the time of writing, important conferences are being held in the garden of General Tsao Kun at Tientsin to consider several national questions. Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng specially went thither to attend the conferences. It is feared that as a result of the meeting there may be some new political development.

The Metropolitan Municipality at Peking has decided to throw open the Peihai (North Lake) to the public. Plans are being drawn up and will be placed before the Ministry of the Interior, to make of these beautiful grounds a public park. Only a small charge will be made for entrance, just sufficient to keep the place in repair.

On account of drought and bad harvest, many districts of Chihli are infested with robbers and bandits. Common measures of protection have been taken by the magistrates of the districts of Nan-Ho, Ping-Shan, Yin-Tai and others, and the policemen of each district have agreed to come to the assistance of the others in case of trouble.

The President's Office has issued a denial to the native press to the effect that the report in the Tientsin *Yishihpao* concerning the engagement of the daughter of President Hsu Shih-chang to the young Emperor, Hsuan Tung is unfounded. It is also denied that the Presidential Offices at Peking will be guarded by. Fengtien troops.

The following left for Shanghai by the 11.30 a. m. train on Tuesday to play in the Interport Cricket match against Shanghai on Friday and Saturday September 10, and 11; G. H. Alabaster, W. V. Pennell, O. S. Crawford, H. S. Philip, G. F. Douglas, P. H. Puckle, W. Hagen, W. Holiday, L. G. Taylor, J. R. Main, A. M. Van der Byl, E. Paul.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued an order stating that as the staffs of Chinese legations and Consulates abroad are neither numerous nor large, while their duties are important, it is essential that only men of experience should be appointed. It is decided, therefore, that additional appointments shall be made from the staff of the Foreign Office.

A party of Hupeh gentry, headed by Chin Kuo-yung, former President of the Aviation School at Nanyuan, called at the President on September 6, and endeavored to persuade him to cancel the Mandate appointing Sun Chen-chia, Civil Governor of Hupeh. They were received by a secretary who gave them a noncommittal answer. They intend to call on the President again.

The Ministries of War, Navy and Communications are taking joint action in the drafting of a new set of regulations for commercial aeroplane services and placing certain restrictions on commercial flying. The question of China's rights concerning the establishment of wireless stations and the publication of news received by wireless installations other than her own will also be gone into. It is stated that the draft is now near completion and will be promulgated soon.

The Peking Chinese Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., is now constructing a new electric light plant

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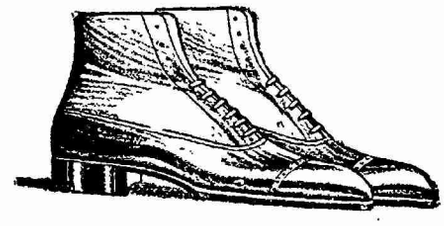

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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record) $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

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at a point called Sanchiatien, about ten miles out of Peking on the Mentoukou Branch of the Peking-Suiyuan Line, for the purpose of supplying light to Peking. The construction work on the power house and general offices is progressing rapidly and it is hoped that the plant will be put into operation at an early date, as additional power for lighting purposes is badly needed in Peking.

Three armed Chinese motor car bandits on the evening of September 7, held up the Heng Ta bank on Asahi Road in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin, shot and killed a Japanese patron who was formerly a mechanic attached to Marshal Tuan's north-western forces. In making their escape they shot and seriously wounded a Chinese boy who got in the way of a bullet intended for a policeman. This was the second time during the last few months when a bank was robbed in this bold manner.

A fair attendance, including a number of ladies' was present at the Marines' diamond on the afternoon of September 4, to witness the baseball match between the Fourth Philippine Infantry and the U. S. Marines at Peking. The home team started auspiciously by scoring 2 runs in the 1st inning. The visitors scored one in the 4, and added 5 runs next time at bat. The Marines notched one run each at the fourth and sixth attempt. At their seventh essay they drew level. There was no score in the 8th inning. In the first half of the ninth, however, the Philippine team added 3 runs and as the home team failed to collect any more runs they had to acknowledge defeat by 9-3.

Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Government University, is proceeding to France in order to take part in the formal opening of the Chinese institute of the Paris University in Lyons. The Chinese government has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand francs to the establishment of this institute and it is reported that the French government will do the same. It is said that a certain section of the Chinese educational world is dissatisfied with the establishment of a separate school in France for the education of Chinese students, because both British and American Universities and Colleges open their doors to the Chinese younger generation for acquiring modern learning without distinction. This will probably be placed before the French authorities for consideration by Mr. Tsai as this rather unnecessary discrimination may destroy the fruit of the Sino-French enthusiasts, headed by President Hsu, Minister of Communications, Mr. Yeh Kungcho and Mr. Painleve, ex-Prime Minister of France, for the promotion of education and science between the two sister Republics.

Peking, September 11, 1920.

News from Central China

A fresh detachment of Japanese troops is expected to come to Hankow by the end of September.

The *Easterling* of the Admiral Line of the Pacific Steamship Company will load directly at Hankow for Genoa, London, Antwerp and Roterdam during the second half of September.

The article entitled, "Japanese Press Propaganda in Central China," which appeared in last week's *Review*, was written by Peter S. Jowe, representative of the *Review* in Hankow.

A Chinese new drama outlining the downfall and other anecdotes of the Anfu Club and its members in Peking was staged in the Noor Troupe theater and drew an unsually large house.

An Institute of National Dialect has been formed by the Provincial Educational Bureau of Wuchang, and the opening exercises were held on September 8, in the presence of high officials and representatives of the governors.

A reception was held on September 8, in the chapel of the Yangtze Engineering Works by Wong Kwong and foreign and Chinese missionaries of Hankow in honor of General Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian General.

The local entrance examinations for the Tung Wen College, a Japanese institution in Shanghai that has recently established a Chinese Student's Department, has been deferred, not even a student having registered for the examination.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hankow is preparing for the election of officers which is to take place shortly. The election of delegates of the various guilds representing all Chinese commercial interests in Hankow has already been held.

Sun Chen-chia, the new Civil Governor of Hupeh, assumed office on September 10, when a simple ceremony of handing over the charge to the new governor was held. Mr. Sung is a returned student from Japan, and there has been opposition in Peking against his appointment.

The Yellow Stork Tower, a popular place in Wuchang for worshiping idols and for sightseeing, was burned down last month, all the temples and idols having been destroyed. The Provincial Assembly has decided not to allow reconstruction of temples but to open a park for public recreation.

About 120 students of Wuchang have joined the ranks under General Wu Pei-fu with the approval of General Wu and recommendation of the Student Union of Wuhan. Forty-six of these students were expelled from their schools by the officials on account of their participation in the student movement.

A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, and a commander of the Japanese Navy now visiting Hankow were entertained at dinner by Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan at his yamen, on September 6. The dinner was given in honor of the Japanese officials by Tuchun Wang who wants to strengthen friendly relations between China and Japan.

P. S. Heintzleman, Consul-General for the United States in Hankow, will leave for America on leave at the beginning of October, being booked to sail by the Pacific Mail liner *Columbia*. Mr. Heintzleman will be back after four months, and during his absence Mr. J. C. Huston, American Vice Consul at Hankow, will be in charge of the American Consulate General in Hankow.

The *Great Han Pao*, a Chinese owned daily newspaper published in the Japanese Concession of Hankow, was again ordered to suspend publication for one week by the Japanese authorities as a punishment for publishing news disliked by the Japanese. The *Great Han Pao* has incurred similar displeasure and punish-

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THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

ment from the Japanese officials several times before for similar reasons.

The convocation of the People's Convention has been the subject of discussion by many of the Chinese organizations in Hankow at present. A mass meeting is planned to take place on September 21 when delegates from every and all Chinese organizations will meet to discuss the matter formally. It seems probable that officials who issued orders prohibiting meetings in connection with the People's Convention will likely interfere will the mass meeting.

A Chinese shoemaker, in a dispute with H. M. Darke, 3rd class cook in the U. S. Navy on the *U. S. S. Elcano*, was thrown overboard by the latter last Saturday and lost his life. The body of the unfortunate Chinese has not been recovered in spite of the efforts of the Chinese River Police and the motor cutter of the *U. S. S. Elcano*. Darke was put under arrest and will be tried by general court martial to be formed by officers of the U. S. Navy.

General Tan Yen-kai, the new Tuchun of Hunan, has issued a circular telegram urgently soliciting help for the people of his province. The telegram calls attention to the fact that the cities of Yochow, Anhua, Paoching and others were entirely looted by the troops of Chang Ching-yao, former Tuchun of Hunan, and that afterward they have suffered so severely from floods that the people are now only awaiting death if relief cannot be secured speedily.

The Wu Bun Kindergraten will open for the first time on September 15, in the premises of St. Lois School for Girls of the American Church Mission. Deaconess Edith Hart, principal of the Kindergarten, has already asked the Mission Board at New York to send an American lady trained in kindergarten work to Hankow. The committee sponsoring the project now consists of twenty leading Chinese in Hankow who give the kindergarten financial support.

The successful candidates at the July examination of Hongkong University held at Griffith John College, Hankow, are as below: Wong Ai-sung, Chao Ching-an, Liu Fung-wu, Li Kwei-fang and Jeme Mun-yew, all students of Griffith John College. Wong Ai-sung, son of Mr. Wong Kwong, general manager of the Yangtze Engineering Works near Hankow, who passed the matriculation examination, has just reached Edinburgh where he enters Edinburgh University to study medicine.

Mobilization of southern troops under the command of General Li Lieh-chun, former Tuchun of Kiangsi, on the upper Yangtze is causing unrest to people of Kingchow and Ichang who have started to remove down river to Hankow or elsewhere to escape military operations. It is also reported that more Yunnan and Szechuen troops are concentrating there with the express of coming down to Hankow. General Wang Chan-yuan of Wuchang has ordered reinforcement of defence force in the upper Yangtze in view of the threatening news.

A sentence of fifteen years imprisonment was meted out to Wu Kwang-hsin, brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, as a result of a trial by a general court martial held in Wuchang in accordance with an order from Peking. He was thrown into a prison from the yamen of Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan. It will be remembered that during the Anfu-Chihli conflict in June Wu Kwang-hsin was found guilty of attempting murder of Tuchun Wang and rebellion in Hankow in the interest of the Anfu Club. Wu Kwang-hsin is the first Anfu criminal of note to be punished by the government.

At the beginning of the month, considerable interest was shown by the European markets for seeds and beans in Hankow, and a fair business has been done in both products. A steadier exchange would help in the negotiations for business, but there does not seem much prospect of a change for the better at present. The American market for export products in general is lifeless. The Hankow market for imported piece goods continued dull with little or no improvement over the previous week. The market remains quiet with practically no inquiry for stocks, and the few sales made were of a more or less retail nature. Deliveries were poor. Prices of cotton yarn continue to fall.

Hankow September 11, 1920.

News from South China

The British community in Canton has decided to celebrate the "Our Day" with an entertainment for the raising of funds.

The province of Kwangsi is sending military aid to the Kwangtung administrative forces in the present struggle between Mu Yung-hsien and Chen Chiung-ming factions.

Hongkong will again have a boy scouts association with the Governor of the Colony as the Chief Scout.

Up to September 3, there has yet been no fighting at Waichow, where both the administrative and the enemy have centralized their strength.

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Dr. Henry E. Crampton, professor of Zoology in Columbia University, expects to be in Canton soon. He will give a series of lecture at Canton Christian College.

Troop movements in Kwangtung are interfering with local river traffic, and consequently prices of fuel and other daily necessities have risen from 10 to 25 percent in many cases.

Mr. J. B. Wood, a correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, is now in Canton. He expects to cover the possible fightings at Waichow between the administrative and the rebel forces, in terms of the Kwangsi militarists.

A reign of terror is existing in many parts of Kwangtung. Rebel suspects being arrested and shot in many towns and cities, and there are executions almost daily outside the North gate of Canton, the victims being mostly political offenders.

The Canton Branch of the International Banking Corporation has bought land in Shameen for the construction of a new building. The new building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank now in course of construction will be completed soon.

A Canton committee has already gone into preparation for the coming national educational conference to be held here next October 10, when delegates are expected from every province in China. Canton will be represented by the Provincial Educational Association president and two others.

Girls are more enthusiastic than boys at the students conferences at Canton. The conference for young men students under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. ended August 31, with less than a hundred delegates, while the one for young women now being held at Paak Hok Tung, Canton, has registered more than 150.

From a reliable source, it is learned that peace will be declared probably within September between Canton and Peking; that the old Parliament which has been sitting here will be dissolved; that Canton will for the time being recognize the Peking officials until the reorganization of the government with a new Parliament to be elected under the old election law.

Several Members of Parliament, hitherto remaining with the Canton section, have left here for Chungking to join the section there on hearing that the Canton Military government will soon be abolished. Their July salary, however, has been paid, in spite of the difficulty of raising funds. From the latest pay-roll, it shows that nearly 200 Members are still in Canton.

In view of the increase of automobile traffic in Canton, the Alex. Ross Company of Hongkong and others handling the motor car supplies have opened branches here. Now more than fifty cars are open for public hire, aside from the private ones. With the coming addition of modern roads from Canton to the suburbs, motor traffic will become a regular thing in Canton.

Press censorship in Canton has gone to the extreme. Chinese newspapers from Hongkong which have been publishing news favorable to Chen Chiungming, a Cantonese general attempting to oust the Kwangsi Party from Kwangtung, have been excluded admission to Canton; and the local press has been even instructed to use the word, "rebel", when referring to Chen, and the term, "administrative forces", when the Kwangsi troops under the present regime are

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mentioned, besides the usual inspection at the telegraph and post offices.

To raise funds for the government, the Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung has requested many guilds to advise their merchants to pay their next year's taxes in advance in order to receive the benefit on the 20 or 25 percent discount. Those who are opposed to the present regime have declared that such a scheme is illegal and improper and the next administration may require another payment when they are due next year. Many merchants, however, have taken advantage of the offer. The salt merchants have been paying taxes in advance for some months.

Lingnan Simpao, a Japanese owned Chinese daily newspaper, was searched by Chinese authorities last week. Replying to a protest of the Japanese consular representatives, the Chinese government stated that foreign newspapers published in Chinese jurisdiction are subject to local interference when they have acted contrary to local policy. The Chinese government does not entertain the Japanese demand for damage and the like. It is believed that the question may be referred home by the Japanese, unless the difficulty is solved at an early date. The paper is still suspending publication. *Chung Yuen Hsin Pao* was suspended for a week, while the *Chung Yuen Pao*, indefinitely, for having published news unfavorable to the existing authorities.

H. W.

Canton, September 3, 1920.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

September 9. Motor car bandits kill and rob a Japanese while banking funds at Tientsin.

September 11. Waichow captured by Kwantung forces, Canton dispatch says.

September 12. Hongkong dispatch says Chinese Christians near Waichow are being assaulted and massacred by Canton soldiery under General Ma-Chi.——Tong Shao-yi starts movement to raise $5,000,000 for relief of starving millions in North China.

September 13. According to Peking reports, the famine in North China extends from Paotingfu southward 2,000 li and from the Shansi borders to the width of 200 to 1,000 li, affecting between thirty and forty million people—$200,000,000 estimated as necessary for relief.

SIBERIA

September 15. Attaman Semenoff hands over civil administration to temporary East Zabaikal assembly.

JAPAN

September 10. Tokio dispatch says foreigners are being barred from bids on new Shimonoseki tunnel.——Japan decides to fight anti-movement in California, Tokio reports.

September 15. Vladivostok dispatch says Japan would dictate policy of new Russian buffer Republic.

GENERAL

September 9. Obregon takes presidency of Mexico.——Great Britain begins organizing food distribution

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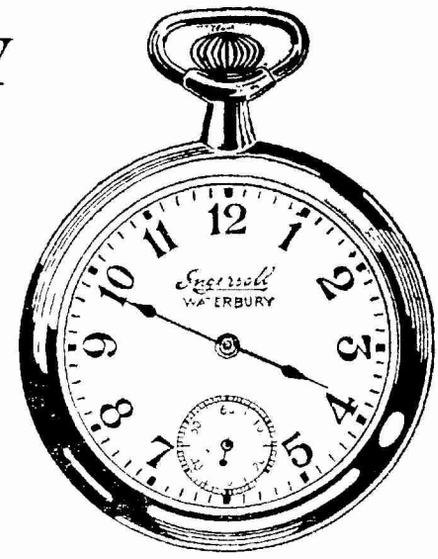

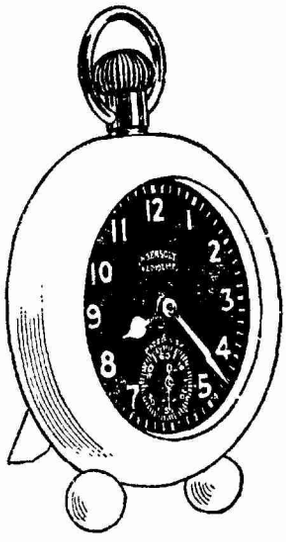

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in view of pending strikes.——Irish informed that hunger strikers may be released if murders stop, by Lloyd George.

September 10. Murder of Irish police blow at Empire, Lloyd George declares.——Electricians dispute in London threatens to involve subways, street railways, lights, and other public services in dispute.——American bound cargo seized at Fiume, Trieste dispatch says.

September 11. Earthquake jars Italy resulting in hundreds of deaths, Rome dispatch says.——Bolsheviks plan to march against India under Enver Pasha, London report declares.

September 12. New York dispatch says D'Annunzio has proclaimed Fiume as an independent state.——Second earthquake shakes Italy.——General Wrangel concentrating for another attack against Russian Reds.

September 13. Bolshevik outbreak comes in Italy, London reports say, with seizure of 300 iron factories in Milan by metal workers.

September 14. Revolts threaten Great Britain and Italy in mine and other laborers strikes, complicated by Irish and Mesopotamian situation, and Polish-Russian troubles, London dispatch says.——Warsaw reports Soviets as preparing new offensive.——Poland and Lithuania to arbitrate differences.

September 15. Italian Premier asks aid of France as working class seize many factories and block railroads in Italy, Rome report says.——Radical and Liberal elements of coal miners in verbal war over modification of demands in England.——General Wrangel denies capture of his forces by Reds.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Germany is buying heavily in the United States steel market, according to a recent issue of the *New York Commercial.* Her buying, however, is principally limited to ship steel. Inquiries for shipments to Japan are also being made.

There is a strong market for American copper in Manchuria despite rather heavy competition, according to recent consular advices, and several shipments of copper ginots from the United States have been favorably received during the last year.

The International Silk Exposition will be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York, on February 2, 1921, according to recent advices. The Silk Association of America and Silk Travelers' Association have combined in fostering the show. It is understood that invitations to enter displays have been extended to silk companies in France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain and China.

A farmer's bank has been organized as a result of a recent meeting of the Fifth Agricultural Congress of the Philippines at Manila. The institution is to be financed with native capital solely and the

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Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
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capitalization is placed at Pesos 5,000,000, to be later increased to Pesos 10,000,000. The rate of, interest, according to an announcement, is to be eight percent, crop and land loans will be made and foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold.

Although the American dye market is merely marking time interest is being shown from several sections, according to an early August report from New York. At that time, China was in the market for 1,000,000 pounds a year of 20 percent indigo paste to be shipped in lots of 100,000 pounds a month and was also asking for direct black malachite, green crystals, fuchsine crystals and auramine. Japan is also seeking American dyes and advantageous connections are being made in South America, a field formerly monopolized by the Germans.

The former German liner *Von Steuben*, which was originally the *Kronzprinz Wilhelm*, has been purchased from the U. S. Shipping Board by Ferd Eggena for $1,500,000 to become a floating exhibition of American goods in world trade. Three million dollars is to be spent refitting the vessel and the first cruise is expected to begin January 15, 1920. Accomodations will be provided for 700 American manufacturers representatives and exhibition space of 100 square feet for each. An auditorium for motion pictures and a roof garden will also be included in the equipment. The ship, which is to be renamed *The United States*, will take one year for its first cruise, touching forty ports, the longest stops of fourteen days to be made at Buenos Aires, Melbourne, Sydney, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Batavia, Rangoon, Calcutta, Colombo and Bombay.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the early part of the week it looked as though the Bulls were going to succeed in forcing prices up, on the assumption that the typhoon had done considerable damage, but their attempt was only temporary with the result that at the close of the week, prices receded to the same position as that of the close of last week. The damage done by the typhoon was practically nil.

Another feature which strengthens the position of the Bears on this market is, we have learned, that Japan is trying hard to find a market in Europe to "dump" her heavily over-bought position, which at the present time has been without success.

As to conditions of the crop, we get very encouraging reports from practically all over the cotton belt. Good rains have fallen and now followed by dry weather, considerable improvement may be looked forward to.

Yarn.—The market during the first part of the week was pounded down by Japanese selling; at the close, however, prices recovered some four to five taels owing to the Hupeh, Wuhu, Kiangse and Northern dealers buying. As to the future tendency of the

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Versailles Hotel	Vladivostok.	Victoria Hotel	Canton.
		Western Hotel	Canton.

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market, we are of the opinion that the market will remain steady with firm undertone and possibly rise at the end of this month, owing to the interior marts being bare of stocks.

Sampin has continued steady, and at the close the undertone was firm.

SAMPIN :—

4/9/20. Closing	10/9/20. Opening
303.10	305.00
299.90	304.40
295.00	301.50
292.10	295.10
287.90	290.10
285.80	290.50

Liverpool, September 7, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....66.50 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 9.00 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....21.43 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....19.73 ,,
,, ,, ,, January .....18.80 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, September 9, 1920.

New York Market :—

January .....25.07 Cents
March .....24.48 ,,
May .....24.05 ,,
Spot.....31.75 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, September 8, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Fully Good Bengal, Sept....Rps. 204 per Khandy
Fine Oomra, Sept..... .... ,, 271 ,, ,,

Market :—*Strong.*

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 28.00
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf..... ,, 29.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 26.75
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 26.00
,, Nov./Dec. ..... ,, 23.00
Ningpo New Crop Spot ..... ,, 27.50

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

The optimism of many manufacturers seems to have given away to a great extent due to the continued absence of business. Prices continue to decline and every effort is being made to liquidate present stocks of manufactured silks. Local reelers, having practically completed all their contracts, are no longer influenced to keep up prices set by a few small purchases.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 950
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 870
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 800
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 320
,, Market Chops..... ,, 300
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 790
,, Market Chops..... ,, 750

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, September 15th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The London price of Silver has again ruled rather unsteady after touching 58⅛d. it has recovered, on purchases by China, to 60⅛d. i.e. ⅜d. higher than last week's closing price. Our rates for T/T on London has followed silver and is quoted officially at 5/11⅛d., one penny up on last week's closing rate. During the last two or three days a premium has been offering of from 2d. to 2⅛d. over official rates for specified short deliveries. The Gold Dealers have not operated largely and premiums offered appear to be largely in connection with the arrangement of the general finances of the Exchange Banks locally. For present requirements there appears to be sufficient funds held in Shanghai, and whatever features may arise to strengthen our exchange, it may be taken that our financial position is very different from that which pertained at this time last year. Including Bar Silver arrived, but not yet landed, we have nearly double the amount of silver held at this time last year, and advices to hand point to considerable regular arrivals during the next two months.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—
Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 32,370,000—a decrease of Tls. 120,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... $ 25,660,000 an increase of $ 880,000
Estimated total value in Taels 51,104,000.
Stock of silver on 17 Sept. 1919 Taels 27,500,000.

†	Average rates for August	Thurs. Sept. 9	Friday Sept. 10	Sat. Sept. 11	Mon. Sept. 13	Tuesday Sept. 14	Wed. Sept. 15
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/10.481	5/10⅜ 5/10	5/10	5/10	5/10	5/10½	5/11⅛
D/Dfts. ,,	—	5/10 35/32 5/10¼	5/10¼	5/10¼	5/10¼	5/10¾	5/11¾
4m/s ,,	—	5/11 5/10½	5/10½	5/10½	5/10½	5/11	6/0
T/T India	303.615	314 311	311	311	311	314	311
T/T France	1485.192	1535 1530	1530	1530	1530	1545	1595
T/T N. Y.	106.269	104¼ 103¼	103¼	103¼	102½	102½	103½
T/T H'kong	71.336	71 71	71	71	71	71½	71½
T/T Japan	47.846	48½ 49	48¾	48¾	48¾	49	48¼
T/T Batavia	307.231	316 313½	313½	313½	312½	316	320
T/T Straits	39.288	39¼ 39¼	39½	39½	39½	39½	38¾
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	6/2.481	6/2½ 6/2	6/2	6/2	6/2	6/2½	6/3½
6m/s ,, ,,	6/3.731	6/3¾ 6/3¼	6/3¼	6/3¼	6/3¼	6/3¾	6/4¾
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/3 6/2½	6/2½	6/2½	6/2½	6/3	6/4
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1585.192	1635 1630	1630	1630	1630	1645	1695
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	113.269	111¼ 110¼	110¼	110¼	109½	109½	110½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	112 111	111	111	110¼	110¼	111¼

NOMINAL NOMINAL

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Sept. 9	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	59	58½	59	59	59⅝	60¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 226⁵⁰	Tls. 227⁰⁰	Tls. 225	Tls 224⁵⁰	Tls. 223	Tls 223⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73.0	72.875	72.7	72.775	72.65	72.7125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4½%	4%	4%	4½%	4½%	4½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 53.80
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	New York on London	T/T ———
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6⅛%	New York on London	T/T 345½
,, ,,	4 m/s. 7 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/10⅝
,, ,,	6 m/s. 7 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/4
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/10½

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, August 30, to September 3, 1920).

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Sept. equal $1 Gold.*)

S. S. Greenland, from U. S. A., August 9.

Iron Angles	Pls.	892
,, Cut Nails	,,	1,080
,, Defective Wire	,,	795
,, Plates	,,	1,769
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	6,172
,, Tubes	,,	72
,, Wire	,,	527
Iron Galvanized :		
Tubes	,,	395
Wire	,,	234
Tinned Plate, Plain	,,	943
Tinfoil and Leadfoil	,,	2,256
Paper, Unglazed Tissue	,,	520
Packing, Unclassed	,,	1
Tobacco Leaf	,,	14,270
Cigarettes	Mille	60,350
Glass, Window, Common	Boxes	55

S. S. Nanking, from U. S. A., August 14.

Iron Bars	Pls.	367
,, Nails	,,	7
,, Pipes Fittings	,,	83
Lead Pipes	,,	32
Almonds	,,	2
Asphalt	,,	1,576
Asparagus	,,	199
Butter	,,	8
Cheese	,,	4
Fruits, Dried	,,	7
,, Fresh	,,	28
,, Table	,,	166
Hops	,,	32
Lead, Red	,,	168
Leather Sole	,,	23
Milk, Evaporated	,,	371
Oranges, Frech	,,	428
Paper, Wax	,,	7
,, Writing	,,	16
Prunes, Dried	,,	13
Suga, Cube	,,	8
Chocolate	Lb.	4,604
Machines, Calculating	Pcs.	1
Lemons, Fresh	,,	132,900
Motor-cars	,,	6
Typ-writere	,,	4
Canned Fruits	Doz.	103
,, Meats	,,	48
,, Vegetable	,,	660
,, Fish	,,	82
Baking Powder	Doz.	36
Catsup	,,	300
Jellies	,,	13
Milk, Malted	,,	10
Dyes Pkgs. 34	Hk. Tls.	17,802
Machinery	,,	2,391
Treasure, Silver Bars	,,	1,046,060

S. S. Coaxet, from U. S. A., August 9.

Iron Plate Cuttings	Pls.	1,114
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,575
Tin Linings, Old	,,	11
Cream, Evaporated	,,	108
Paper, Printing	,,	761
Timber : Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	971,247

S. S. West Niger, from U. S. A., August 11.

Iron and Steel :		
Angles	Pls.	153
Bars	,,	6,367
Hoops	,,	2,073
Nails, Wire	,,	1,944
Plate Cuttings	,,	1,402
Defective Wire	,,	909
Canned Asparagus	,,	32
,, Fruits	,,	66
Paper, Writing	,,	437
Pitch	,,	311
Soap. Laundry	,,	281
Soda, Silicate of	,,	152
Canned, Fruits	Doz.	98
,, Meats	,,	68
,, Vegatables	,,	382
Catsup and Tomato Sauce	,,	177
Jams	,,	123
Underwear	,,	12
Cigars	Mille	15
Cigarettes	,,	100
Oil, Kerosene, in cases	Galls	1,990
,, Engine	,,	21,467
,, Unclassed	,,	5,000
Turpentine	,,	2,500
Woollen Blankets	Lb.	400

S. S. West Inskip, from U. S. A., August 11.

Woollen Blankets	Lb.	132
Iron Bars	Pls.	3,817
,, Deformed Bars	,,	1,181
,, Reinforcing Bars	,,	15,546
,, Nails, Wire	Pls.	3,375
,, Pipes	,,	36
,, Plate	,,	869
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	807
,, Wire Rods	,,	491
,, Galvanized : Pipes	,,	364
Leather Sole	,,	6
Whisky	Galls.	4,841

S. S. West Ison, from U. S. A., August 11.

Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	565
,, Deformed Bars	,,	840
,, Reinforcing Bars	,,	8,785
,, Nails, Wire	,,	6,503
,, Plate Cuttinge	,,	1,824
,, Bar Ends, Old	,,	181
Iron, Galvanized : Pipe Fitiings	,,	120
Timber : Oregon Pine	Sup. ft.	811,788
Tongued and Grooved, Flooring	,,	5,320
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	7,926

S. S. Oanfa, July 31., from U. S. A.

Cotton Duck	Yds.	3,250
Sron Bolts	Pls.	9
Iron, Nails, Wire	,,	84
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	1,377
,, Spikes	,,	54
,, Cart Tires, Old	,,	260
,, Horseshoes, Old	,,	1,529
Iron, Galvanized :		
Pipe Fittings	,,	3
Wire Rope	,,	107
Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	68
Acid, Boraci	,,	195
Chinese	,,	8
Indigo Paste, Artitficial	,,	1,667
Leather, Calf	,,	1
,, Coloured	,,	1
,, Patent	,,	10
Paints, Unclassed	,,	26
Paper, Printing	,,	911
,, Writing	,,	12
Umbrellas	Pcs.	94
Knives, Pocket	Doz.	210
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	672
Varnish	,,	416
Dyes, Anil Pkgs. 1,093	Hk Tls.	95,292

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New Books and Publications

The Story of the Peace Conference

The Inside Story of the Peace Conference. By Dr. E. J. Dillon. Harper and Bros., New York 1920. Chinese American Publishing Co., Shanghai. Pp. 512.

"IMPERIALISM and militarism are striking roots in soil where they were hitherto unknown. In a word, Prussianism, instead of being destroyed, has been openly adopted by its ostensible enemies, and the huge sacrifices offered up by the heroic armies of the foremost nations are being misused to give one half of the world just cause to rise up against the other half," is the startling conclusion of "The Inside Story of the Peace Conference" by Dr. E. J. Dillon to those persons who have regarded the conclusion of the European war as the great peace panacea for future generations. So much has been written during and following the peace conference at Versailles by journalists, diplomats, "experts," and authors that the mere mention of such writings produces an antagonistic feeling in the mind of the average layman but this work of Doctor Dillon ranks as one of the outstanding books of the period whose importance as a record of the general tendencies in the conference, their cause and their probable after effect, will increase with the passing of the years. Doctor Dillon by long experience both in association with and in the study of European and world diplomacy is in a position to write an accurate inside account of the happenings of those days which have brought the added turmoil of the present.

The work is not of a rambling nature, the author clinging close to the subject matter in hand to the exclusion of tempting sidelights and experiences. The first paragraph of the foreword announces "this book does not claim to be a history—it is only a sketch—a sketch of problems which the war created or rendered pressing; of conditions under which they cropped up; of the simplicist ways in which they were conceived by the distinguished politicians who volunteered to solve them; of the delegates' natural limitation and electioneering commitments and of the secret influences by which they were swayed; of the peoples' needs and expectations; of the unwonted procedure adopted by the Conference and of the fateful consequences of its decisions to the world." This from a man long familiar with the trend of national and racial developments in Europe Asia and America, who was personally acquainted with many of the representatives—and who was on the scene during the entire time.

The opening chapters present an interesting description of the setting and comparisons with previous European conferences. In dealing with the principal delegates, that is Lloyd George, Woodrow Wilson and Clemenceau, he lays the greatest stress on the unprecedented opportunity to accomplish real advances in the relations of nations. In referring to President Wilson he says (P. 90, top of page)—"President Wilson was confronted with an opportunity for good incomparably vaster than had ever before been within the reach of man."

Dr. Dillon points out that one of the chief causes for the failure of the personages were that they were not chosen for their knowledge of European history and diplomacy but because of their political status in their own countries. Their almost inconceivable ignorance of racial and political history the economic problems to be solved is brought out through the entire book. President Wilson had to bring home some kind of a document resembling the constitution of a League of Nations. What would have been Lloyd George's position in English politics if he had agreed to a restriction of armaments impairing Great Britain's control of the seas? It was therefore a series of compromises among the Big Four often at the expenses of the so-called lesser powers. Dr. Dillon seems to have had a greater respect for the statesmanship of the representatives of some of the lesser powers. The aims of the representatives of Greece, Rumania, Poland, Italy and Japan are fully described and in the light of subsequent events, his criticism of the manner in which their problems were mishandled has been justified.

His criticism of the manner in which the conference was conducted falls under the main headings: Censorship and Secrecy, Dilatoriness ("planning as though an eternity were before them and then suddenly improving."), and Lack of System. No minutes of the majority of meetings were taken, no real means was provided for receiving and considering the petitions of representatives of the lesser states or report of the innumerable commissions appointed for investigations.

Apparently the most successful method, according to Dr. Dillon, of gaining the attention of the "Messiah" (Wilson) and "Napoleon" (Lloyd George), as was used with the desired effect by Rumania, Poland and Italy, was flagrant disobedience of their instructions—in other words, calling their bluff.

Bolshevism in Russia especially is treated most interestingly and the blame for much of the turmoil in Russia is laid at the door of the conference. Japan gets a seperate chapter and those familiar with recent events in the Far East will read with surprise the way Dr. Dillon champions the cause (Page 338-9). The leniency with which Bulgaria was treated and the German influence which crept into consideration in every problem are also discussed.

The book is criticism from the first to the last page—often imperative. The world, and the peoples of Europe particularly, wanted peace first and quickly—then a program of reconstruction. Peace is not yet in sight and the "buck" was passed on many of the real problems so the permanent conference and the special commissions as a peace making body was a collapsed failure.

"Every government is making its policy subservient to the needs of future war which is universally looked upon as an unavoidable outcome of the Versailles peace," is Dr. Dillon's conclusion.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Present-day Government in the Philippines

References: Pp. 64.

Questions: 1. Is there any difference between the words *self-governing* and *Independence*? 2. Which prevails in the Philippines today? 3. Name any other dependencies in which a similar gov't prevails. 4. How many islands are there in the Philippine group? How many inhabitants have these islands? 5. Who is the Governor-General? By whom is he appointed? What are his powers? 6. How has the Governor used his powers? With what end in view? 7. What is the Jones Law? What does it promise? When was it passed? 8. What type of legislature is there in the P. I.? 9. How many members are there? How divided? 10. Name the presiding officers? 11. What notable weakness is mentioned in the present Filipino gov't? 12. What grave defects are mentioned? (Note: See *Review* for September 4, for further work on this topic)

Topic 2: Mr. Lamont on the aims of the Consortium

References: Pp. 54, 90-100, 102.

Questions: 1. What is the correct pronunciation of the word Consortium? 2. How is the Consortium defined by Mr. Lamont? 3. Name the objects enumerated by him. 4. What is meant by "the policy of the warship"? 5. Why has America been foremost in the formation of the Consortium? 6. Is this the first attempt at a consortium? 7. What obstacles were put in the way of the formation of the new consortium? 8. How have they been overcome? 9. What two types of political thought in Japan are mentioned? 10. Why were the students of China at first opposed to the formation of the consortium? Are they now? 11. How much has China borrowed from Japan since 1917? Where did Japan get this money? 12. How has this money been spent? Will the consortium money be spent in the same manner? 13. What is an "eleemosnyary institution"? Is the consortium one? If not what kind of an institution is it?

Topic 3: Retirement of Dr. Tenney

References: Pp. 57-60.

Questions: 1. What has been Dr. Tenney's position in the American Legation? 2. What special mark of recognition was given to Dr. Tenney by his government? Why? 3. In what ways has Dr. Tenney shown his friendliness to the Chinese people? 4. What has been his relation to Pei-yang University? 5. Name four lines along which Dr. Tenney has distinguished himself. 6. Name some of the changes that have come about in China since he first came here? 7. What position has Dr. Tenney held under the Chinese government?

Topic 4: Japanese Press Propaganda in Central China

References: Pp. 82, 84, 86, 88-90.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the word propaganda? 2. Name various methods used. 3. What reasons have any people to try to stir up discord between the U. S. A. and China? 4. Are Americans the only people who are attacked in the Japanese press? 5. Note and discuss the meaning of the remarks on Dr. Reinsch, and Mr. Lamont? 6. What is the attitude of the militarist faction of the Japanese toward Democracy? (p. 88) 7. Do you think this holds of all the Japanese people? 8. What were the bases of attack on Dr. Chang Pao-ling, and Mr. T. K. Hu? 9, Along what lines and for what reasons has Japanese propaganda proved futile?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The New Chinese Government

References: Pp. 53-55.

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Chow Tse-Tze? 2. What, in his opinion, is the true cause of the change in the Chinese government during the past summer? 3. What is meant by public opinion? Why is it powerful? 4. It has been said that soldiers and money are the only powerful forces in China. Do you agree? 5. Do you see any evidence to show that Mr. Chow's plans for schools are being carried out? 6. Who is Mr. Yeh Kung-Cho? 7. What plans has he for improvement in China? 8. Which of these plans do you consider to be of most importance?

Topic 2: Reorganization in China

References: Pp. 54-57, p. 61.

Questions: 1. What are the "four definite problems" that Mr. Chow sets forth as needing solution? 2. Which of these problems does Mr. Jernigan think most important? 3. Which of the four do you think most important? 4. What programs of reconstruction does Mr. D. K. Lieu refer to? 5. Do you know of any other programs that are not mentioned? 6. Write a paper naming the two measures that seem most necessary to you giving your reasons for your opinions.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Financial Reconstruction in China

References: Pp. 60-63.

Questions: 1. What does the writer consider to be "the most fundamental proposal of General Wu Pei-Fu? 2. Of the seven items that he has collected, what reason does he give for the failure to carry out number 1 in the past? 3. What will be the greatest difficulty in reforming the land tax? 4. Does Mr. Lieu make any definite suggestions as to how this shall be done? 5. What is a "budget"? 6. Why does the writer aim to prove by quoting the figures at the top of the second column on p. 62? 8. What loans does Mr. Lieu have in mind when he speaks of "secret loans"? 9. What is the business of a Bureau of Audit? 10. Why is the Bureau unable to do its work efficiently? 11. Find out how much the United States government spends on education and compare the precentage with that in China? 12. By what means does Mr. Lieu hope to start the reforms that he advocates?

Topic 2: Suggested Debates

The following subjects for debate are suggested on the basis of Mr. Lieu's article. 1. Resolved, that the land tax in China be considerably increased, that the tax on urban land be greatly increased, and that the administration of the tax be reformed. 2. Resolved, that all foreign loan contracts be published before they are signed by China's representatives.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
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DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.
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All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

September 9, 1920 Cause No. 1127, In re Ralph B. Colson's Estate; on petition for probate of will; testimony of witnesses, Charles C. Shedd and Clifford W. Petitt, taken.
" 11, " Cause No. 1118, U. S. vs Reed.
" 13, " Cause No. 1089, U. S. vs. Ollerdessen, on plea of guilty; evidence relating to penalty taken of Policemen Tsai Chien-toong and Gulab Siugh and the accused.
" 13, " Cause No. 1095; U. S. vs. Comeron; on plea of guilty.
" 13, " Cause No. 1114, U. S. vs. McNally; testimony taken of Neville Craig and Constable Zung Sze-ming.
" 13, " Cause No. 1128, U. S. vs. Davis; testimony taken of witnesses Craig and Wright for the prosecution and of defendant in his own behalf.
" 15, " Cause No. 1041, Asia Banking Corporation vs. American Sales Corporation; on the merits; Mr. Fessenden for plaintiffs; no appearance *contra*; testimony taken of witness Metz for plaintiff.
" 15, " Cause No. 1097, Chang Yung Kong vs. Philippine National Bank; on demurrer; Mr. Bryan for demurrant; Mr. Fessenden contra.
" 16, " Cause No. 8747, Doong Nyi Benevolent Association v. Grew; testimony of Sin Tsze-yang taken.
" 16, " Cause No. 1104, Yangtse Transport & Supply Co. v. Tsu Tso Wen; testimony taken of witnesses Eisler Ford, Delkeskamp, Peck.

Judgments and Orders:

September 10, 1920 Cause No. 1127; In re Ralph B. Colson's Estate; order for letters testamentary and authorizing sale of assets.
" 11, " Cause No. 985, Ezra vs. Sutterlee; dismissal.
" 11, " Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. ve. Nuss Hesslein Co., Inc.; leave to file amended petition by September 25.
" 11, " Cause No. 1118, U. S. vs. Reed; order.
" 13, " Cause No. 830, Hoong Yung Kee vs. Esso Company of China; order granting leave to file amended petition and one week for answer.
" 13, " Cause No. 890, In re John I. Sanger's Estate; order for letters of administration.
" 15, " Cause No. 1089, U. S. vs. Ollerdessen; continued for hearing.
" 15, " Cause No. 1041, Asia Banking Corporation vs. American Sale Corporation; judgment for plaintiff.
" 15. " Cause No. 1097, Chang Yung Kong vs Philippine National Bank; each party allowed one week to file briefs on demurrer.

Assignments for Hearing

September 21, 9:30 a.m. 1004, Ross vs. Wang.
" 22, " " 1045, Ring Mow Zu vs. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.
" 23, " " 699, In re John Bell's Estate.
" 23, " " 753, In re Amy Bell's Estate.
" 24, " " 1050, Dong vs. Moss.
" 27, " " 1025, Harrick vs. Standard Products Co., Inc.
" 28, " " 1032, Belgian Trading Co. vs. Neuss Hesslein Co., Inc.
" 29, " " 815, Hung Jing Chee vs. Danforth et al.
" 29, " " 1051, Sang Wing Chang vs. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.
October 1, " " 1105, Sherbinin vs. U. S. Trading Corporation.
" 4, " " 1091, Ransom vs. Martin.
" 4, " " 1092, Ransom vs. Martin.
" 11, " " 1096, Hanish vs. Fearon, Daniel & Co.
" 12, " " 1109, Jenkee Co. vs. P. F. Wisner & Co.
" 12, " " 1110, Jenkee Co. vs. P. F. Wisner & Co.
" 18, " " 1119, Poo Shang Hong vs Consolidated Steel Corp.

Miscellaneous Filings:

September 9, 1920 Cause No. 449, in re last will and testament of Alton Elihu Oliver; receipt.
" 9, " Acknowledgment of Power of Attorney Shanghai Motor Co.
" 9, " Acknowledgment of Bill of Sale Shanghai Motor Co.

September 9, 1920 Cause No. 1126, Loh Yung Yue v. Caravel Co. Inc., complaint; summons issued.
" 9, " Cause No. 1127, In re Estate of Ralph B. Colson; petition.
" 10, " Cause No. 1104; The Yangtze Transport & Supply Corp. v. The Hoasun Iron Works; answer.
" 10, " Cause No. 1122; U. S. v. Alfred Moen and M. Maluski; final commitment.
" 10, " Cause No. 1114; U. S. v. J. McNally; information.
" 10, " Cause No. 1128; U. S. v. John Davis; information.
" 10, " Cause No. 1127; In re Estate of Ralph B. Colson; letters; oath; deposition; notice.
" 11, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co. motion.
" 11, " Cause No. 1116; Tobacco Products Corp. v. George W. Jarrott; amended answer.
" 11, " Cause No. 1116; Tobacco Products Corp. v. George W. Jarrott; amended petition.
" 13, " Cause No. 1125; U. S. v. W. G. Hoffman; motion for new trial.
" 13, " Cause No. 1095; U. S. v. William F. Cameron; information.
" 14, " Cause No. 1130; Credit Foncier D' Extreme Orient v. R. L. Chenoweth; complaint; summons issued.
" 15, " Cause No. 935; Dokoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co.; demurrer to petition of intervention.
" 14, " Cause No. 1098; Ring Mow Zu v. The Wilkins Bros & Co; answer.
" 15, " Cause No. 1087; U. S. v. Thomas F. Cobbs; notice of appeal.
" 15, " Cause No. 1129; Dombey & Son Ltd. v. R. L. Chenoweth; petition; summons issued.

HSIEH PO-HSIANG, PLAINTIFF, vs. SHIPPERS' COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, DEFENDANT.

(*Cause No. 1000; filed June 25, 1920*)

SYLLABUS

Contracts: *Formation.* An acceptance subject to the approval of the acceptor's principal does not become effective until such approval is obtained.

Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan for the demurrer.

Edgar Pierce Allen, Esq., contra.

LOBINGIER, J:

A demurrer is here interposed to a petition seeking recovery on a series of instruments which were executed by the defendant, addressed to plaintiff's alleged representative, relating to the purchase of "strapping hoop iron" and reciting as follows:

> "We hereby confirm transaction consummated with you today covering your purchase of the following, subject to the conditions stated on the back hereof and acceptance at Seattle office."

It appears from a copy of a letter from dependant's Tientsin manager attached as an exhibit to the petition, and forming a part thereof, that

> "on December 9, our Shanghai offiee received a cablegram from our head office advising that they should not accept these contracts."

This letter appears to have been written on March 12, in reply to one of the previous day from plaintiff and the former letter further recites that

> "The contents of this cablegram were made known to Mr. Murray and as at that time you were the head of the Compradore Department of J. M. Murray and Company we considered the notification of the manager of said Company sufficient notice of the non-acceptance of these contracts."

The instruments first above referred to were executed, with one exception, on November 19 and it would appear from the whole petition, including the exhibits, that as soon as these instruments had reached the Seattle office by mail it sent the cable referred to.

Plaintiff's counsel contends that by failure to notify plaintiff earlier of the non-acceptance, defendant actually effected an acceptance which consummated a contract in each instance and that the clause requiring "acceptance at Seattle office" was thereby nullified. But the instruments of November 19 purport to be nothing more than "confirmations" i. e., acceptances of offers previously made and in order that a contract may result the acceptance must be unconditional. As stated by an eminent authority[1]

> "Acceptance therefore must be absolute. A proposed to sell a property to X; X accepted 'snbject to the terms of a contract being arranged' between his solicitor and A's. Here it was held that there was no agreement, for the acceptance was not final but subject to a discussion to take place between the agents of the parties."[2]

As each one of these instruments was "subject to *** acceptance at Seattle office" it would seem to follow that no agreement could result at least until such acceptance was obtained. We do not think it can be successfully contended that the instruments themselves are offers. They do not purport to be such in any sense, but if they were we do not see that the rights of the parties would be changed for if plaintiff accepted them as offers he would be obliged to do so subject to the identical conditions[3] and the result would be the same.

The authority[4] cited by plaintiff's counsel to the effect that unreasonable delay on the part of a purchaser in returning goods might imply an acceptance, relates to an executed contract and is not in point where the question is whether a contract was ever effected. Another authority[5] to the effect that a principal's delay of twelve days in passing on an order after submission to him constituted an acceptance appears not only to be inconsistent with the authorities first above cited but also not in point here since it does not appear that the Seattle office delayed answer unduly after receiving the order in question.

On the whole the facts recited in the petition with its exhibits fail to disclose a completed contract between the parties and the demurrer is accordingly

SUSTAINED

1. Anson, Contracts, (8th Ed.) 48.
2. Honeyman v. Marrayat, 6 H. L. Cas. 112 Compare Ware v. Allen, 128 U. S. 590, 32 L. Ed. 563.
3. Anson, Contracts (8th Ed.) 48
4. Banjamin, Sales (7th Ed.) Sec. 162.
5. Bluegrass Cordage Co. v. Luthy, 98 Ky. 583,33 S. W. 835, 17 Ky. L. Rep. 1126.

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